

Calendar of world sport, page 16

# THE TIMES

THURSDAY JANUARY 7 1982

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Henry Kent

## People's courts in Ghana

Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings' regime, which seized power in Ghana last Thursday, has set up people's tribunals "not fettered in their procedures by technical rules". They will try those who have committed crimes against the people. At least 60 members of the overthrown regime have given themselves up. Page 4

## Thatcher to visit China

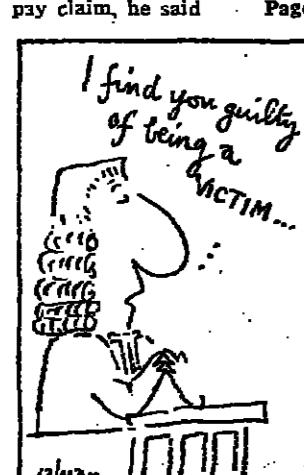
Mrs Margaret Thatcher will make an official visit to China in September, Mr Humphrey Aikins, the Lord Privy Seal, said in Peking, where he discussed Hongkong and aviation matters with the Chinese Prime Minister. Page 3

## TUC and CBI urge reflation

Unions and employers together attacked the Government's economic policies at a meeting of the National Economic Development Council, and demanded some measure of reflation by the Chancellor to stimulate industry. Both the TUC and the CBI regard recent Treasury forecasts of minimal growth as unacceptable, amounting to continuing stagflation. Page 11

## Miners warned of strike cost

Mr Donald Davies, the coal board's marketing chief, reinforced his chairman's warning to miners of the effect of a strike on the industry's finances. The board had offered film more than it could earn next year to meet the present pay claim, he said. Page 2



## No automatic rates refund

Only those GLC ratepayers who ask for it will get back at once the supplementary rate levied for the outlawed cheap fares scheme, a meeting of London chief finance officers decided. Instead, the amount paid will be credited to the ratepayers, thus saving the GLC money. Page 2

## Court to rule on 'handshake'

The courts are to decide on the record £750,000 golden handshake being offered to Mr Jack Gill by his former employers, Associated Communications Corporation headed by Lord Kelvin. The Post Office pension fund, an institutional shareholder, is to petition the High Court to stop the payment. Page 2

## Gaddafi attacks fellow Arabs

Colonel Muammar Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, has described Arab countries who were friendly to the United States as being more dangerous than Israel to the Arab cause and said that the governments must be overthrown. Page 3

## Spain prepares

King Juan Carlos has warned Spain's armed forces not to listen to those presenting themselves as "national savages". He was preparing the army for the coming court martial of the senior army officers involved in last February's attempted coup. Page 3

## Test drawn

England were unable to bowl out India on a docile pitch on the final day of the fourth Test match, at Calcutta and the game ended in a draw. India lead 1-0 in the series. Page 15

Leader page 7  
Letters: On Liberal-SDF seats from the Chairman of the Liberal Party, and others; music, from Mr R. A. Howard; Leading articles: Darwin; detente, rape.

Features, page 6  
William Rodgers on why people should have a choice on political issues; love without marriage; Trevor Fishlock looks at the formidable tasks facing Mrs Gandhi

Obituary, page 8  
Lieutenant-General Thomas Corbett, Captain Robert Ellis, Dr M. M. Peeney.

Book Show, page 17  
Michael Frenchman writes on new aids and equipment for the yachtsman

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Benn stays silent

## Peace breaks out in Labour Party

From Hugh Noyes and Donald Macintyre, Bishop's Stortford

They did not accept the ideas of all such groups, there should not be any witch-hunts. It was important, he added, to recognize and accept that constitutional and policy decisions had been made at annual and other party conferences and that those changes were now the accepted constitution and policies of the party. Further proposals for constitutional changes and elections arising from the present constitution should not be pursued until after the next election.

Later, outside the conference, Mr Hefter accepted that there would be squalls in the coming months. But he said, they would only put fresh wind behind the party's sails. "We can now set sail for the opposite shore," that shore being a Labour government after the next election.

Mr Foot and Mr Benn strongly denied that the trade unions had attempted to disrupt the strike over finance. Mr Bennett explained that there would now be a joint strategy to ensure that the party was properly financed and that the money was used to best effect.

**Campaign to push the new unity**

"The smiles on our faces," he said, "denote that peace has at last broken out in the Labour Party. We have a leader and a deputy leader, and I do not think that situation will change in the next two years. We have our constitutional battles and I do not think that they will occur again in the next two years."

Mr Benn's own contribution to yesterday's discussions was low key and concerned with organization.

The prospect of a by-election in Bishop's Stortford, with Mr Roy Jenkins representing the SDP, was mentioned more than once and Mr Garin Laird, the representative of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers and a right-winger, said the poll would provide Labour with a chance to show its unity. "If that means the Lairds and the Benns appearing on the same platform then so be it," said the meeting.

One decision to come out of the conference is that a costly promotional campaign to emphasize the new unity will be launched over the next few months. Between now and the end of February there will be 23 conferences throughout the country for thousands of party activists, followed by meetings in every constituency in the country. They will be addressed by senior trade union and party leaders to drive home the new feeling of brotherly love.

It is worth remembering that only just before Christmas Mr Benn proclaimed that he was the rightful deputy leader of the Labour Party. His reason for that claim was that many of the MPs who voted Mr Denis Healey into office had since defected to the Social Democrats. Mr Benn has never withdrawn his claim and it was only on Tuesday of this week that Mr Healey said that he had no idea whether Mr Benn would stand against him or not. Mr Foot, or whether he might assume some other role such as Prime or even Queen.

Yesterday, however, he conceded that Mr Benn would run for the leadership or deputy leadership appeared to extend even to Mr Healey, who said: "The unanimous finding was that the wrangles must stop."

Today's conference marks a turning point in British politics. We agreed unanimously to turn our backs on the miseries of the last two years. From this day forward the Labour Party and the trade union movement will concentrate their energies on getting a Labour majority at the next general election."

The Labour movement had gained a double bonus from the conference, he said. "It is pulling together just when the artificial alliance between the Liberals and the Social Democrats is falling apart. Their joint structure is crumbling into ruins before the cement is dry."

Mr Eric Hefter, a supporter of Mr Benn, put to the conference at least one issue that could introduce further bitterness when he declared that it was important to accept that there were many differing groups within the party; while

Mr Benn's backers said: "The right to choose, page 6

The gulag, photograph, page 4

Reagan confidence

Polish party losses, page 4

The gulag, photograph, page 4

## Father of raped girl attacks 'unjust' sentence

By Marcel Berlins, Legal Correspondent

The father of a rape victim aged 17, whose attacker was fined £2,000 on Tuesday, disclosed yesterday that his daughter's experience resulted in her putting off her wedding.

He called the sentence unjust and painful and said: "Our daughter will bear the mental scars for the rest of her life. She went through a terrible ordeal, and she was totally broken up when he was allowed to walk free."

The thing that really hurts is that she did not want to go to court in the first place, but the police persuaded her and said she would be helping every other rape victim.

"No woman is going to be willing to give evidence in a rape case again now that she knows that her attacker may not even have to spend a single day in prison for his crime."

The girl had to hitch-hike because her fiance, an American serviceman, was unable to drive her home.

Mr Allen denied yesterday that he had got off lightly and said he realized that he could

but we can see that our



A strike which is expected to halt all of British Rail's Sealink ferries has been called by officers in support of the seamen, seen above, who are holding a sit-in on the threatened Senlac ferry at Newhaven. Report, page 2

## Russia signs easy credit deal with Poland

By Our Foreign Staff

The Soviet Union announced yesterday that it would grant Poland credit on easy terms to cover the trade imbalance between the two countries. Figures for the first nine months of 1981 put the Polish deficit at about £250m. roubles (£95m.).

The agreement was contained

and a general trade protocol

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Foreign Trade Minister, and

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**NEWS IN SUMMARY**  
**Decision of return of GLC rate**

A private meeting of chief finance officers of all the London boroughs and the Greater London Council decided yesterday to recommend that the central ratepayers should get back the supplementary £1.5m it dug illegal in the budget of London last month if they ask for the money.

The ministers considered that a general refund of the money collected by boroughs to pay the GLC for its cheap fare subsidy would cost too much. Instead, the amount should be credited against the GLC's payments for 1982-83. The sum involved may end up at £500m.

The meeting was called by the London Boroughs Association to ensure that ratepayers would receive the same treatment from all the boroughs.

As soon as the GLC decides on its financial plans on Tuesday, borough councils will start a series of meetings to rescind the resolutions they made last year to levy the supplementary rate.

The inner London boroughs will pass, as soon as they can, a resolution making legal the supplementary rate levied on behalf of the Inner London Education Authority, which asked boroughs last autumn for 4.7p a pound of rateable value, a total of £35m. By Christmas, only £5m of that had been collected.

Yesterday's meeting decided that ratepayers will get no interest on the supplementary rates they have paid.

The Aims of Industry organization is planning legal action against a number of Labour-controlled London boroughs for spending money on press-advertisements attacking the Government.

An advertisement in yesterday's *Standard* complained of cuts in government grants to London boroughs and portrayed local election candidates as puppets of the string-pullers by Whitehall. The organization said that the advertisement was a disgraceful misuse of ratepayers' money.

Lawyers acting for the borough of Solihull will ask the High Court today for an order declaring that the West Midlands County Council acted illegally last autumn when it levied a supplementary rate to pay for cuts in bus fares. On the basis of the recent Lords' judgement on the GLC's cheap fares scheme, Solihull's lawyers think there is a good chance of overturning the rate even though public transport in the West Midlands is regulated by different laws.

**Lamp post stops freedom break**

Two prisoners in their early twenties broke out of Swansea Magistrates' Court yesterday and ran either side of a lamp post, forgetting they were handcuffed together and breaking their wrists. They were treated in hospital.

Later they were remanded in custody for a week. Their names were not disclosed to prevent their case being prejudiced.

**£42,000 paid for prayer rug**

A rare Ottoman prayer rug which Sotheby's had estimated would fetch between £1,000 and £2,000, was sold to a Munich dealer, Eberhard Herrmann.

The rug was catalogued as a fine seventeenth-century Ghiordes prayer rug with eighteenth-century embroidery. But after the auction carpet dealers said it was a late sixteenth or early seventeenth century prayer rug from Cairo.

**Boy in race protest**

The Commission for Racial Equality is considering the case of Leroy Kirk, aged six, of Ipswich, whose mother has complained that a London model agency rejected him for work because of his colour.

**BMW car wins trophy**

The "Top Car" trophy, presented annually by the British Guild of Motoring Writers, has been awarded to the BMW 5 series saloon from Germany. A panel of journalists from 12 European countries has named the Ford cargo vehicle "Truck of the Year" for 1982.

# Strike could cost customers and jobs, pitmen told

From Paul Routledge, Labour Editor, Leeds.

The National Coal Board is mounting an intensive propaganda initiative aimed at preventing miners from voting for a strike in the pithead ballot next week.

After a warning from Sir Derek Era, the board's chairman, of the damage that an all-out stoppage could do to the industry came a fresh caution statement from Mr Donald Davies, rail board member for marketing.

He told miners at Allerton Bywater colliery, near Castleford that potential customers for coal might be dissuaded from making big investments if pitmen give their leaders authority to call a national strike.

"We must have stability," he said. "The strike has forced the Government to back down last year over the accelerated closure of 25 pits."

Mr Scargill goes on: "Miners have demonstrated that collective bargaining is able to comprehend far more than just wages. The fundamental question is how to increase real control within capitalist society and at the same time create the conditions necessary to establish a socialist society".

The union leader dismissed worker involvement in management as the right strategy to achieve that, arguing that it would be more likely to be won through collective bargaining.

"Workers are in an adversary relationship with employers. There is a fundamental incompatibility between employers' needs to control the workforce and maximize profits and workers' interests in securing the highest wages and best conditions they can. Conflict over wages is inescapable in industry."

# Rail drivers urged to attend joint talks

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

Attempts were being made last night to bring train drivers' union leaders and officials of the other two railway unions together for a meeting with British Rail next Monday in an effort to avert next week's threatened two-day closure of the railways.

BR, which yesterday sent a letter to all footplatemen warning them of the dangers to the enterprise if the strike goes ahead, is trying to find a way of persuading the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen (Aslef) to attend next week's meeting without first paying them a 3 per cent pay rise.

In the meantime the union's ban on overtime and voluntary rest day working is continuing. Twelve Southern Region trains were cancelled yesterday morning as a result of the Aslef ban on overtime, and eight evening trains were cancelled. Other parts of the country were not affected.

In another troubled area of the public sector, water workers appeared to be divided on a 3.1 per cent pay offer.

Aslef official said last night that BR's proposal had not been formally put to the union. It was likely that the nine-man executive would have to be consulted before Mr Ray Buckton, the general secretary, could attend a meeting.

The executive is not due to meet in London until Monday afternoon, but the members can be reached by telephone for their views on whether Mr Buckton and other senior officials should attend.

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BR has suggested informally that the parties should meet under the auspices of the National Union of Public Employees' 10,000 members in the industry have voted to reject the offer, while voting in the biggest union, the General and Municipal Workers, appears to have varied.

# Ship's officers on Sealink ferries told to strike

By a Staff Reporter

Officers on all Sealink ferries were called out yesterday on indefinite strike over the company's plans to withdraw from the Newhaven-Dieppe service and to sell off two train ferries on the Harwich-Zeebrugge route. The decision was taken by national officers and port representatives of the Merchant Navy and Airline Officers Association, which has 1,200 members in Seafarers.

The timing of the strike will depend largely on each port. The union said last night: "We expect the first stoppage to start tomorrow."

The union is demanding the suspension of the decisions Sealink has already announced and an examination under an independent chairman of Sealink's plans. "We are beginning to wonder if they have any," a spokesman for the union said.

# PACKAGE TRAVEL NOT CHEAPEST

By Our Consumer Affairs Correspondent

Package holidays are not necessarily cheaper than independent travel, according to the January issue of *Holiday Which?*, published today by the Consumers' Association.

The magazine cites an example of a couple who paid £554 for a short holiday in Amsterdam. When they returned home with the hotel tariff and a list of air fares they calculated that they could have organized the holidays themselves for £126 less.

Making similar comparisons, using 1981 brochure prices, the magazine found that the SMF had now been stripped of its public relations, and had agreed to withdraw the Liberal Party's package holidays in Crete were "certainly not a bargain".

The magazine concludes that taking a little trouble to organize one's own foreign holiday enables considerable amounts of money to be saved.

Metro production line.

It allows the user to foresee how a production line will work, while it is still on the drawing board.

In this way bottlenecks and other potential breakdowns can be avoided at the design stage.

"See Why" is a remarkable simulation, and graphics package that was originally developed for the highly automated

BL Fighting back



Tea for two: Mr Wedgwood Benn facing left and Mr Denis Healey facing right during a break in the Trade Unions for Labour Victory conference in Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire, yesterday.

# Benn's backers beat a retreat

By Our Political Staff

concerning the electoral college and the reselection of Labour MPs.

The Tribune Group has decided not to be officially represented at a conference to be held on January 23 in London to launch the group.

Mr Stanley said his committee had "passed" a resolution stating that Labour Liaison 82 could only cut across the work being done now by the committee and the Campaign for Labour Party Democracy.

"Causing disunity, unnecessary organisational duplication, spreading further disillusionment among rank and file supporters, who are increasingly anxious that the Labour left should switch its priorities towards policy demands."

They decided to oppose the setting up of the new group, but agreed that a change was needed to advance beyond the present organisational and political stalemate in the party.

The deputy leadership campaign has shown that much more work is required outside in the workplace and in the community.

A grouping of the type envisaged by Mr Atkinson, he

# Ulster gets £90m economy lift

From Our Correspondent, Belfast

at low level of economic activity. It did not mark a U-turn in the Government's economic policy but resulted from the fact that Northern Ireland had come out well in the Government's consideration of public expenditure.

The money represents an increase of 3 per cent over the planned level of expenditure for 1982-83, in the last public expenditure White Paper which the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced at the beginning of December, would be £3.51bn.

It was estimated that the increase would provide more than 9,000 new jobs in a region in which one in five are unemployed. Most of the opportunities would, however, be for young people engaged in training schemes.

Northern Ireland would now participate in the scheme for the guaranteed training for one year of school-leavers in the 16-17 age group, similar to that in Britain. It was expected, however, that the scheme would begin a year earlier than in the mainland.

Mr Prior denied that the scheme was set up in anticipation of a new political initiative but hoped that it would lead to political stability. It was designed, he said, to help the area, which had very high unemployment and a very

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## NEWS IN SUMMARY

### Record haul of heroin last year

A record 87kg of heroin with an estimated street value of £16.5m was seized last year, compared with 38kg in 1980, Customs and Excise announced yesterday (David Nicholson-Lord writes).

Customs officers believe a drop in street prices from £100 to about £70 a gramme resulted from a surge in exports of cheap heroin from the Pathan border areas of Afghanistan and Pakistan in the wake of the Russian invasion, which added to the difficulties of policing the area.

About four-fifths of the year's seizures were destined for the British market. The biggest haul, 8.8kg, arrived in Dover in a vehicle from the Middle East.

The street value of all drugs seized totalled £51.7m, including 21,000kg of cannabis, worth about £33m. Customs officers also smashed two big cocaine-smuggling rings.

### Rugby player is cleared

Mr Richard Moriarty, aged 24, a Welsh rugby international, was cleared at Warwick Crown Court yesterday of wounding Miss Lynda Warren, his friend, during an argument in a night club. Mr Moriarty, of Bond Street, Swansea, was alleged to have hit the girl in the face with a beer glass.

A jury took 20 minutes to find him not guilty of wounding her with intent to cause grievous bodily harm and an alternative charge of unlawful and malicious wounding.

Miss Warren told the court: "I think it was an accident. It has not altered my feelings about him in any way."

### Suspension order on Welsh teacher

Mr Justice Glidewell yesterday ordered the suspension of Mr Wayne Williams, the Welsh language activist, only a day after he returned to his teaching post at Llanidloes High School. Mr Lawrence Smith, a parent, was granted a temporary injunction ordering Powys County Council to suspend Mr Williams, former chairman of the Welsh Language Society.

Mr Williams, aged 28, of Tregaron, Dyfed, returned to his Welsh teaching job to face a parents' revolt because of his conviction and prison sentence for conspiracy to damage broadcasting equipment.

He will present his case to the Department of Education and Science in London next Tuesday. The department has to decide whether he is a fit and proper person to be a teacher in view of his conviction.

### Race charge

Robert Edwards, of Adelaide Road, Shepherds Bush, west London, appeared before magistrates at Old Street yesterday accused of publishing a cartoon magazine containing racial material. The case was adjourned until March 4, when committal proceedings will begin.

### Siege death victims

Police who stormed a house in Corby, Northamptonshire, after a five-hour siege, are naming the deaths of David McDonald, aged 24, and Clive Harris, aged 23, in murder and suicide. Mr McDonald died from shotgun wounds four days ago and Mr Harris was found dead in the building. An inquest is due to open today.

### Tarbuck fined

Jimmy Tarbuck, aged 41, the comedian, was fined £40 and had his licence endorsed by magistrates at Weston-super-Mare yesterday after he admitted driving his Mercedes-Benz car at 93 mph on the M5 at Clevedon, Avon.

### Woman aged 112 dies

Miss Jeanette Thomas, aged 112, believed to be the oldest person in Britain, has died at Cowbridge, South Glamorgan. She will be buried at Llantrisant, where she was born on December 2, 1869.

### Lifebelts stolen

An appeal to the public to report anyone removing lifebelts near the Thames in Oxford was made yesterday by Mr David Butler, the city council engineer. Twenty-two of 26 have been stolen recently.

### EDITOR JAILED

Ankara. — Mr Orhan Duru, the editor-in-chief of *Arayis* (Search), a weekly magazine associated with Mr Bulent Ecevit, Turkey's jailed former Prime Minister, has begun a two-and-a-half-month prison term because of a leading article which defended the former Prime Minister.



Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester holding a rose presented to her yesterday by the British Limbless Ex-Service Men's Association, of which she is patron, to honour her eightieth birthday.

### Jobless urged 'refuse ready for work' test

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Correspondent

Civil Service unions will ask the unemployed to boycott a government experiment in which their willingness to work will be tested before they are paid benefit.

The unions will hand out leaflets outside 20 unemployment benefit offices involved in the pilot scheme, asking claimants to refuse to answer a questionnaire on their availability for work.

Staff in the offices have been told to ask claimants: "Would you take any full-time job that you can do?" If the claimant says "no", he or she will be given a form containing more detailed questions.

They will include: "What wages are you willing to take?" "Are you willing to work in another area?" And for mothers with children: "What arrangements have you made for their care while you are at work?"

It has been decided later this year to end compulsory registration at Job Centres. Newly unemployed people will no longer have to register for work before claiming benefit.

The Civil Service union leaflet will point out to claimants that they are not legally obliged to cooperate, because the legislation providing for voluntary registration has not yet been introduced.

Mr David Luxton, an official of the Society of Civil and Public Servants, said yesterday that the unions believed the Government was trying to introduce a more stringent test of availability, and that many, if not most, people might answer "No" to the first question.

He added: "We are not against the criteria of availability but we think the only real test is to offer people a job, and that cannot be done in unemployment benefit offices."

The Department of Employment emphasized that the scheme was a pilot and that the questionnaire would be modified if it was found unsatisfactory. However, the criteria being applied were no different from those already established in case law.

The unions are wrong if they are suggesting that people will be pushed into jobs they cannot reasonably be expected to do.

The experiment, to begin next week, will be in offices at Sunderland, Leeds, Hove, Sheerness, Middlesbrough, Warrington, Cross, London, Cheltenham, Exeter, Leamington, Cardiff, Ebbw Vale, Merthyr Tydfil, Manchester, Léven, Shrewsbury and Grangemouth.

### Arsonists renew campaign

From Tim Jones  
Cardiff

Welsh arsonists said yesterday they had ended their truce and would intensify their campaign against holiday homes unless the Government reacted positively to meet their demands. The warning was contained in a letter posted before fire destroyed a 200-year-old holiday home near Pwllheli, North Wales, on Tuesday.

The letter was sent by Meibion Glyndwr (the Sons of Glyndwr) and signed by Rhys Gethin, the name of one of the fifteenth-century Welsh rebel chieftain-lieutenants. The group has claimed responsibility for other outrages.

According to Meibion Glyndwr, it sent out an instruction "to all our cells" to observe a truce after a meeting of the "military arm of the movement" on December 12. Its last act was an attack on a cottage in Anglesey four days before the meeting.

The stencilled letter was sent to Harlech Television, in Cardiff, and explained that a truce was called because two Welsh MP's were meeting the Government to discuss holiday homes.

### Replace the ineffective teachers, Joseph says

From Diana Geddes, Education Correspondent, Leeds

Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, yesterday called on local authorities to use the present period of falling pupil numbers to remove ineffective teachers and made room for the many excellent young teachers coming out of training colleges.

There was much that was excellent going on in education, he told the North of England education conference in Leeds. "But we all know there is much that is not excellent, that is down-right ineffective, low standard, and insufficiently demanding".

He did not believe that money was the only difficulty. Similar schools in similar areas, serving populations with similar finances, produced widely differing qualities of education.

"Whatever the difficulties we shall be failing in our duty to the children and their parents... if we keep ineffective teachers in the schools, or employ more teachers than we can afford", he said.

The government would be seeking further discussions with local authorities on how

### New light on fat and cholesterol in diet

By Annabel Ferriman  
Health Services Correspondent

It is not the type of fat but the quantity you eat that matters, a Which? report on diet and heart disease says today. Health-conscious people should disregard competing butter and margarine advertisements but try to aim for a low to medium fat diet, the report recommends.

The magazine looks at the relationship between diet and coronary heart disease, the biggest killer of men aged over 35, and considers two questions: whether eating unsaturated rather than saturated fat reduces the risk of heart disease, and whether eating food rich in cholesterol increases it.

It says that expert medical opinion in Britain has not supported the idea that shifting to unsaturated fats, for example that type of margarine rather than butter, is of significant value.

Recent research has undermined the advice against eating saturated fat, it says. Differences have been found between various polyunsaturated fatty acids, which were once all believed to act in the same way.

The report points out that although cholesterol in the bloodstream seems to increase the risk of heart disease, there is little connection between blood cholesterol and the amounts eaten. Egg yolk, offal, fish roe and shellfish are rich in cholesterol, but only when very large quantities are consumed is there an increase in blood cholesterol levels.

So there is certainly no need to worry about eating a few eggs, a week, or the occasional meal based on offal or shellfish; in fact, since they are useful sources of protein and other nutrients, including them as part of a varied diet is good thing."

It concludes that aiming for a low to medium fat diet is consistent with the evidence about food and heart disease. Over the past 10 years this is what expert British committees have consistently recommended.

Detailed instructions to staff say that most of those who answer the questionnaire will still be found eligible for benefit but provide for doubtful cases to be referred to an investigating officer. That could lead to benefit being withheld.

The Civil Service union leaflet will point out to claimants that they are not legally obliged to cooperate, because the legislation providing for voluntary registration has not yet been introduced.

Mr David Luxton, an official of the Society of Civil and Public Servants, said yesterday that the unions believed the Government was trying to introduce a more stringent test of availability, and that many, if not most, people might answer "No" to the first question.

He added: "We are not against the criteria of availability but we think the only real test is to offer people a job, and that cannot be done in unemployment benefit offices."

The Department of Employment emphasized that the scheme was a pilot and that the questionnaire would be modified if it was found unsatisfactory. However, the criteria being applied were no different from those already established in case law.

The commission inserted advertisements in woman's magazines last September. Response has been 10,300 letters, many telling of indignities and financial difficulties.

"When a real change occurs in the positions of the Arab states that support America, then Arab policies will stop being contradictory and in this case when they meet in a summit conference they will be able to take joint action... this is what we are seeking and working for,"

Colonel Gaddafi did not mention any countries by name but Saudi Arabia appeared to be a main target for his anger, according to informed sources. Libya and Saudi Arabia have just restored diplomatic relations after a break of more than 14 months but Colonel Gaddafi made only a brief reference to this in his speech, welcoming

### Desert town focus of unrest in occupied Gaza Strip

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, Jan 6

The 50,000 Arab inhabitants of the occupied town of Rafah have spent their third consecutive day under a strict Israeli military curfew imposed for an indefinite period following the latest anti-Israeli demonstrations by local schoolchildren.

Because of food shortages,

the residents were permitted to leave their homes for three hours this morning to buy emergency rations. An Israeli military spokesman denied allegations by Palestinians in east Jerusalem that the curfew had been accompanied by widespread detentions.

In recent weeks Rafah, a sprawling desert town conquered by the British in 1917, and used as the base for their Palestine campaign, has become the focal point for increasingly violent unrest among Arabs living in the Gaza Strip, tens of thousands of whom are still in refugee camps.

Anti-Israeli feeling in Rafah was increased last month when troops opened fire on a number of unarmed Palestinian demonstrators, killing a 17-year-old boy and wounding a number of other teenagers.

The curfew was imposed on Sunday afternoon after youths stoned Israeli vehicles and erected barricades of burning tyres.

A special session of the Israeli cabinet was held tomorrow to vote on a new financial package worked out in an attempt to defuse growing threats of violence by Sinai settlers dissatisfied with compensation being offered when they abandoned their homes in April.

It is understood that the package represents an increase of around 20 per cent on previous offers. There are already signs that the size of the proposed payments will be bitterly opposed by a number of cabinet members.

In recent weeks, angry residents of Yamit, the main town to be handed over to the Egyptians have begun fortifying the town

### Arrigo Levi: A Personal View

### Why Begin poses a threat to Israel

Does Menachem Begin behave as the last Zionist leader, rather than as the head of the state of Israel? His Zionism is founded (as it has always been) on extreme nationalistic ambitions, which were rejected for decades by the great majority of the Zionist movement.

This is a difficult goal, due to the blind refusal of the more extreme Arab and Palestinian leaders to recognize Israel. There is no other way, unless one shares Mr Begin's confidence that the Palestinian movement will just go away.

Outside Mr Begin and his supporters, almost nobody believes that it will. This means that a compromise with the Palestinians will serve the interests of the state of Israel better than the open-eyed dreams of the more extreme Zionists.

Mr Begin seemed to recognize this in the Camp David agreements. But now he does not seem to want a compromise; instead, he has taken advantage of the extremism of the Palestine Liberation Organization and Syria in order to create another fait accompli which will make future negotiations and compromises almost impossible.

The occupation of the Golani territories can only strengthen Syria's opposition to a moderate Arab plan, leading to de facto recognition of Israel; unless Syria sees the trap into which it is being led by Mr Begin.

Mr Begin's short-term successes hide immense future dangers for the State of Israel. But who can stop him? The Americans are at last seriously facing this problem, but even if they decide to use all their influence to stop him, or at least to slow him down, it is doubtful whether they can succeed.

However, the attempt must be made. Even slowing down the development of the Begin strategy would be a success; time must be gained, in order to allow Israeli public opinion to realize the dangers emerging from Mr Begin's "successes".

Do the Israelis realize that their present policies risk weakening fatally the American alliance? And have the Americans made that truth adequately clear?

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### Progress in Cyprus talks likely

From Edmund Mortimer  
Nicosia, Jane

Talks resume in Nicosia tomorrow between representatives of the two communities in Cyprus under the chairmanship of Mr Hugo Gobbi, the United Nations special representative.

Mr Gobbi is expected back in Cyprus tonight from New York where he attended last month's meeting of the United Nations Security Council, which renewed the mandate of the peacekeeping force in Cyprus. He had talks with Senator Javier Perez de Cuellar, the new Secretary-General, who had been special representative in Cyprus in the 1970's.

As tomorrow's talks both sides will take account of evaluations presented last autumn by Dr Kurt Waldheim, the outgoing Secretary-General, although these are not on the agenda. Neither side is expecting an immediate breakthrough but some observers believe the next months could bring progress.

Negotiations for a coalition government between Mr Catayat's National Unity Party (which supports President Rauf Denktas) and the opposition Communal Liberation Party led by Mr Alpay Durdur are said to be at an advanced stage.

### Obote blamed for Uganda death toll

Kampala, Jan 6. — Mr Paul Semogerere, the leader of Uganda's opposition Democratic Party, said today that more innocent people had been killed in the country last year than at any time since independence, and the Government was to blame.

He told a press conference that basic human rights were being suppressed by the Government of President Milton Obote and that people were being harassed or killed for not accepting government ideals.

"I know of no single year since independence when so many innocent people have been killed and I hold the Government responsible," Mr Semogerere said. He gave no figures.

The press conference was also attended by several opposition members of Parliament who were among more than 30 detainees released from jail under a presidential amnesty on New Year's Day.

One of them, Professor Yoweri Kyessi, had been held in Luzira maximum security prison since February despite an order for his release by the Court of Appeal. — Reuter.

The wife of a former Ugandan Army officer arrested in Kampala recently said in Nairobi today that he had gone to Uganda on an assurance of his safety. (Our Nairobi Correspondent writes.)

She appealed to President Obote to free Lieutenant-Colonel Peter Oboma, and guarantee his safety "in the spirit of national reconciliation and in the interest of peace and unity in Uganda".

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# Ghana's military rulers to use people tribunals

From GUY MORRISON, Abidjan, Ivory Coast, Jan 6

Ghana's new rulers are going to sit in the people's tribunals, "influenced by technical rules", to judge people who have committed crimes against the people, Accra radio said today.

The announcement revives grim memories of 1979, the last time Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings seized power.

Then former Ghanaian heads of state and several senior officers were then executed by firing squad after secret trials by special courts.

Since the coup last Thursday, which overthrew the elected government of President Hilla Limann, the Provisional National Defence Council (PNDC), whose membership apart from Flight Lieutenant Rawlings is still not known, has made repeated appeals for members of the previous regime to give themselves up.

At least 60 have done so. President Limann was arrested on Monday 45 miles north of the capital, apparently trying to escape from the new government's control, and Prime Minister Vice-President Joseph de Graft gave himself up today.

Today's announcement by Accra radio said that those "who have committed crimes against the people cannot be allowed to go scot-free."

"The trials will be public but the tribunals will not be fettered in their procedures by technical rules which in the past perverted the course of justice and enabled criminals to go free."

Accra radio said Flight Lieutenant Rawlings had explained that the people's tribunals are not meant as replacements for the regular courts, and would act independently of them.

"Ultimately it will be for the people to decide the correctness or otherwise of the judgments of the two systems," he was quoted as saying.

An accurate assessment of the situation in Ghana and of the new Government's intentions remains very hard to make. The frontiers stay closed and the few reports from journalists inside the country appear to have been subject to censorship.

Western diplomatic sources here said today that the information they had received from Ghana suggested a leftist drift by the new regime, and they expressed concern that its most radical elements might be gaining the upper hand.

Their main fear — certainly shared by moderate West African governments — was that the Libyan leader, Colonel Muammar Gaddafi, might seek to influence the new Ghana Government.

Early last year President Limann broke off diplomatic relations with Libya after alleging subversive activities by the Gaddafi regime. Several other West African states, including Nigeria, Senegal, the Gambia, and Niger, have done the same.

The tone of the language used by the flight lieutenant certainly suggests a radical stance.

"We now have a People's Army, a People's Navy, a People's Airforce," he said in a broadcast speech yesterday. He also announced that the new Government would examine past and future investments by foreigners to make sure they are "in the interest of Ghana".

## 'Jigsaw' for jury in Atlanta

From Our Correspondent  
Atlanta, Jan 6

Five hundred witnesses will piece together a "jigsaw puzzle" which prosecution lawyers allege proves that Wayne Williams was guilty of murdering two young black men in Atlanta, Georgia.

Today's opening of evidence in the trial of 23-year-old self-styled music promoter and freelance photographer was surprisingly low key.

The prosecution gave no hint of what their witness will say, but admitted that the case against Mr Williams would rely on scraps of evidence from many people.

The District Attorney, Mr Lewis Slaton, told the largely black jury: "This case is going to be like a jigsaw puzzle, with all the pieces fitting in. At the conclusion there will be enough pieces in the puzzle for you to see the picture and find the truth".

The prosecution relies heavily on forensic evidence from fibres found on the bodies of the two dead men and the fact that police saw Mr Williams in a bridge over a river where the bodies were later found.

Since Mr Williams was arrested there have been no more murders.

## Thatcher to visit China in autumn

From David Bonavia, Peking, Jan 6

Mrs Margaret Thatcher has been invited to visit China and is expected to go in late September. Mr Humphrey Atkins, the Lord Privy Seal said here. Exact dates have not been fixed, but the visit will be between September 16 and September 29.

Briefing British correspondents after talks with Mr Zhao Ziyang, the Chinese Prime Minister and senior Foreign Ministry officials, Mr Atkins said Mr Zhao had described Sino-British relations as extremely good. Mr Atkins is on a familiarization tour of the Far East.

Mrs Thatcher last visited China in 1977. The Chinese appreciate her efforts to maintain Western opposition to Soviet expansionism, in British policy is considered crucial.

During the talks the British side suggested that a review of the aviation situation be held in March or April. At present the bilateral agreements are heavily weighted in China's favour, with British Airways and the Hongkong carrier Cathay Pacific, gaining little from the big new line of business in flights between Hongkong and China.

## Carlos prepares army for coup-attempt trial

From Richard Wigg, Madrid, Jan 6

King Juan Carlos today warned Spain's armed forces not to listen to those presenting themselves as "national savours" against the freely expressed wishes of their fellow countrymen.

He was clearly attempting to prepare the armed forces for the court martial in February or early March of the extreme right-wing senior army officers involved in last February's attempted coup.

The King's conciliatory tone on military affairs was evidently designed to ensure that the majority of the officer corps would be on the side of the 1978 democratic constitution during the trial and opposed to the idea of any further coup attempts.

The King, addressing senior officers at the armed services annual new year gathering, made frequent allusion to the Roberts' secession of Parliament and last month's "manifesto of the one hundred" as well as to the extreme right-wingers' pamphlet that attempted to involve the King in the coup preparations.

Briefly but firmly, the King said he did not believe "in descending to contradict falsehoods or to justify my conduct" and thanked those officers who had known how to reject such "insidious and dishonest propaganda".



Winter of discontent: A smuggled photograph of Solidarity members in the yard of their detention camp near Warsaw.

## US more confident allies will condemn Soviet

From Nicholas Hirst, Washington, Jan 6

The United States is looking for a strong condemnation by Nato foreign ministers of Russian involvement in the Polish military clampdown. The ministers meet in Brussels on Monday. It is called for three actions demanded by the West to stop repression in Poland: an end to martial law, the release of prisoners and the restoration of discussions between Government, Church and Solidarity, the independent trade union.

But as the *Washington Post* pointed out in an editorial today, no reference was made in the December 18 speech to the responsibility of the Soviet Union for the events in Poland.

The Chancellors failure to make strong statements against the Soviet Union had irritated the White House but in the joint communiqué yesterday, President Reagan and Helmut Schmidt "both noted the responsibility of the Soviet Union for developments in Poland".

In a news conference Mr Haig said President Reagan showed considerably satisfaction at the outcome of Herr Schmidt's visit which had left the two leaders in "close accord". There was, Mr Haig said, "a common view between the two leaders that the Soviet Union bears a heavy responsibility for the situation in Poland today".

Mr Haig said that he hoped for a "robust and realistic common assessment" from the Nato meeting of the responsible of the Soviet Union for the Polish situation and its obligation under the 1975 Helsinki declaration on "East-West detente" and non-interference.

Mr Haig said both leaders believed that the Geneva talks on the medium-range nuclear weapons were in a special category of East-West relations and should continue. He also indicated that it would be best for him to go ahead with his meeting with Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, in Geneva on January 27.

Communication between governments was perhaps more important during a crisis than at other times.

Mr Reagan had undoubtedly wanted all the Western allies to impose the same kind of sanctions as instigated by the United States. He said yesterday that he had

noted the importance of the American proposals.

## Zia's eye gift starts controversy

From Hasan Akhtar  
Islamabad, Jan 6

The decision by President Zia and his wife to donate their eyes when they die has caused a religious controversy in Pakistan, with some Islamic scholars and divines describing eye donation as un-Islamic.

General Zia signed a donor card for the newly established Rawalpindi Eye Donor Organization on December 31. His wife had signed one earlier.

Corneal transplants have been done in Pakistan for a number of years, benefiting hundreds of people. Sri Lanka has been the principal supplier of corneas, but now efforts are being made in Pakistan's major cities to establish eye banks.

At a function at which he became main patron of the Rawalpindi eye bank, General Zia urged all Pakistanis to become donors, said Falih, attached great importance to service to suffering humanity.

To give one's eyes for cornea transplants was a great service. Muslims should take pride in rendering service to humanity, General Zia said, because it was their religious duty.

The Defence Minister emphasized that the King as commander in chief was the ultimate arbiter of the armed forces so there should be no intervention by the armed forces in the political sphere or by the politicians in military matters.

Constitutionally, the Prime Minister exercised authority in all defence matters.

Many Muslims disagree with this orthodox view.

General Zia said the other day that he feared harm to

Pakistan from the narrow-mindedness of some Mus-

## New Argentine President battles to save collapsing economy

From Patrick Knight, Buenos Aires, Jan 6

In an analysis of Argentina by anti-government guerrillas in the 1960s, it was wrongly predicted that the working class was so discontented that it would respond to their calls for a switch to socialism by violent means. Ironically, such a view is probably far nearer the mark.

Nothing has contributed more to the demoralization of the military regimes which have ruled since 1976 than their failure even to begin to solve Argentina's chronic economic problems and nothing made them more unpopular in a country where, if ever, there has not been anything approaching democracy for four decades, people at least have eaten well and had money in their pockets.

As General Leopoldo Galtieri takes over as President in 1976, inflation was running at more than 400 per cent.

As a monetarist policies were in fashion in 1976, General Vidal brought in Dr Jose Martinez de Rozas to strengthen the economy.

When General Vidal became President in 1976, inflation was running at more than 400 per cent.

As a monetarist policies were in fashion in 1976, General Vidal brought in Dr Jose Martinez de Rozas to strengthen the economy.

Many have reacted favourably to the President's recognition that the Argentine state sector is far too large, and his ordering of a speedy study of which state enterprises can be decentralized.

The Argentine economy has almost collapsed, but to blame General Vidal would be unfair; he merely reaped the harvest of failed policies. The cause of the malaise, which goes back more than a decade, has its roots in the decision-making under the first Peron Government to transform Argentina from a food producer and raw materials exporter into a country with

## Communists leave party in droves

By Our Foreign Staff

## Warsaw accuses Reagan of brutality

The Polish Army newspaper said that President Reagan brutally crushed strikes in the United States while supporting hundreds of walkouts intended to paralyse Poland. (Reuters report from London)

Zbigniew Wolnosc, quoted by the Polish news agency PAP, monitored in London, accused Mr Reagan of "presidential double-think."

It said: "President Reagan quickly and brutally suppressed the strike of United States air controllers demanding a rise in wages. He is in panic fear of a single strike in the United States and reacts violently to it. At the same time he backed hundreds of strikes that harassed Poland."

Sources in Warsaw say that, from more than three million in July 1980 membership of the Polish United Workers' Party (PUWP) may now have dropped to less than 1,500,000. The exodus has been so fast, according to sources in the Baltic port of Gdańsk, that hawks have been provided in some factories to cope with the mass of party cards being handed in.

The reports say a member of the Politburo had his speech censored recently when he spoke of the numbers who had resigned from the PUWP.

Desertion on this scale is unprecedented for an East European communist party, and senior officials are believed to have discussed the prospect of disbanding the PUWP altogether.

The subject was apparently raised during a visit to Warsaw last week by a high-level Hungarian delegation.

The Gdańsk sources say that two thirds of party members among the university teaching staff have resigned. According to party sources in Warsaw, more intellectuals have left the party since the military take-over on December 13. Some estimates put their numbers in thousands.

Further information has come from independent sources about police action on the Baltic coast last month. They speak of serious injuries and even deaths during days in most areas, with the release of detainees during a matter of weeks.

Referring to Mr Lech Walesa, Captain Gornicki said he looked forward to seeing him back as leader of Solidarity, but in a non-political capacity. Captain Gornicki is attending a three-day meeting of the World Peace Council here.

The elder son of Mr Mieczyslaw Rakowski, the Polish Deputy Prime Minister, is reportedly reported to be seeking political asylum in Spain, according to press reports reaching the West from Poland.

## Executed Iranians 'had tongues pulled out'

From Patrick Knight, Buenos Aires, Jan 6

Iranian authorities have returned to Iran after the revolution. He is a Trotskyist and member of the banned Iranian Association of Writers and Journalists and taught English literature at Tehran University before the Islamic authorities closed down universities. (Reuters)

The Times crossword puzzles have helped Mr Andrew Pyke, the British businessman detained for 16 months in an Iranian jail without trial, to sustain his sanity. His son, aged 33, of Windsor, England, and his 32-year-old wife Linda had reached a high point of 23,000 points before giving up on December 21.

**Fire protest**

Canberra — Two Romanians attempted to set themselves on fire outside the Australian Parliament but quick police action saved them from serious injury.

They were among four Romanians who began a hunger strike eight days ago to publicize demands that their families be allowed to join them in Australia.

**African deaths**

Pretoria — South Africa has announced the deaths of three airmen in the "operational zone" on the border between Namibia and Angola.

**Senegambia date**

Dakar — The Senegambian confederation, uniting Senegal and Gambia, will come into effect on February 1.

**Iranian government employees have been asked to state their religion on a form to move some civil servants and military personnel said to be dismissed from the Bahai faith.**

Those who refuse to comply with a Government decree to renounce their religion will be tortured.

Mr Reza Barahani — a prominent Iranian writer who was arrested during a roundup of intellectuals, has been released after two months in prison. Friends

Reported in London by telephone.

Mr Barahani, a friend of the Shah, was released after two months in prison. He was arrested during a roundup of intellectuals, has been released after two months in prison. Friends

Reported in London by telephone.

He also said that the action was clearly against members of the Bahai faith, the largest religious minority in the country.

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AUTO 14/28



Trade union and Labour Party leaders patched up their differences at Bishop's Stortford. William Rodgers argues the case for ending the unions' role as Labour's paymasters

## Ten million with the right to choose

There is no longer logic or merit in the institutional ties between the trade union movement and the Labour Party. At present these are sustained by out-of-date legislation and below-leaves-the-wrong-way. It reflects from the individual trade unionist positive action ("contracting-out") to prevent the payment of a levy (sometimes officially deducted by his employer from his wage or salary) to a political party he does not support.

These arrangements do much to diminish the independence of the trade unions, even in industrial matters; they ensure a client-pymaster relationship between the Labour Party and the trade unions that has become inimical to good government; and they are unfair to the individual trade unionist.

The present position dates from the 1946 Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act, one of the earliest measures of the Attlee administration. This restored the provisions of the original 1913 Act which had been repealed after the General Strike. The right of organized labour to participate in political activity is a major and legitimate theme in the history of the trade union movement and there is no suggestion that this should be taken away. The point is a narrow one, although with the widest implications. Should it be assumed that the best interests of a trade union lie in affiliation to the Labour Party (58 unions are currently affiliated)? Should it be taken for granted that the individual trade unionist wants to make a financial contribution — albeit a modest one — to the Labour Party unless he specifically indicates otherwise?

At the time, there was much to be said for the 1913 Act. In the early days of the Labour Party with an apathetic electorate and low wages, there was a case for facilitating the collection of a political levy. The rest of political

strikes during 1911-12 provided good reason for encouraging working men to defend their interests in Parliament rather than on the streets. The opportunity to "contract-out" of the levy most nearly represented a fair balance of advantage.

Seventy years later, the circumstances are very different. Much higher living standards permit working people to contribute generously to a political party if they wish. The spread of trade unionism into white collar occupations and the managerial classes reflects technological change, significant social mobility and a sophisticated recognition of self-interest. Ten million trade unionists do not need to be led by the hand into a political alignment that their leaders choose for them.

The evidence is strong that in the 1979 General Election, a third of all trade unionists voted Conservative and only a little over half voted Labour. More recently, an opinion poll in *The Times* has shown that 32 per cent of the supporters of the SDP are trade unionists, only narrowly short of the 34 per cent share of Labour Party support. A growth in "contracting-out" in recent years is itself a measure of disenchantment although it stops far short of the strength of views expressed through the ballot box.

In fact, the process of "contracting-out" is laborious. It can be delayed and frustrated by recalcitrant trade union officials and is a semi-public act which can lead to victimization. It is far from clear that wide variations in the proportion of members paying the levy — for example, from 37 per cent in the Transport and General Workers to 57 per cent in the Construction and Allied Trades (and in some unions much lower) — really reflect the relative degree of individual commitment to the Labour Party.

The simplest thing would be to

substitute "contracting-in" for "contracting-out" and leave it at that. But this would involve two assumptions: that the only trade unionists who wish to contribute to a political party through their union are those who want to support the Labour Party, and that the commanding support for the Labour Party from the trade unions presently affiliated to it is what a majority of their members prefer.

These assumptions should be tested. In the first place, trade unionists "contracting-in" should be free to earmark their contribution for one political party rather than another, irrespective of their union's political affiliation. The union would then have a legal obligation to aggregate such contributions and use them for the purposes of the appropriate party in accordance with that party's rules.

Secondly, there should be a secret ballot of all members of a union at an appropriate interval — say, every five years — to determine whether it should affiliate or otherwise pledge its collective allegiance to a particular party. All members, and not just levypayers, should be entitled to vote because political allegiance can determine industrial conduct.

None of this would affect the right of a trade union to affiliate to the Labour Party if it wished — provided that a majority of all its members were in favour. A trade union could still sponsor the National Union of Teachers (at present sponsors MPs of all parties) and contribute towards national and local election expenses — provided that such expenditure came from politically earmarked contributions.

On the other hand there would be major political consequences. On the analogy of events following the 1977 change to "contracting-in", one result would be a dramatic fall in financial support

for the Labour Party from the trade unions. At the same time, given recent political trends, a number of unions would abandon a settled relationship with any political party. This would begin to judge issues of state and Government — on their merit and to evolve policies specifically related to the interests of their members free from ideological overtones. No longer able to manipulate the Labour Party as they have increasingly sought to do, they might find a role through the TUC more independent and constructive than anything seen in recent years.

Other considerations would need examining. Symmetry would require safeguards against financial subvention of political parties from public companies. There is also an urgent need for early progress on the state funding of political parties on the lines proposed in the Harcourt Society report *Paying for Politics*, published last year.

There is a strong case for a reform of this kind taking precedence over the detailed proposals that Mr Norman Tebbit is to bring forward on behalf of Mrs Thatcher's Government. After a period of time, a number of current trade union abuses would fall into place if the strong party-political ties of most trade unions were broken. At least it would be possible to consider these problems coolly and not as part of another pitched battle in the dreary war between the old political parties.

A majority of trade unionists would probably welcome the change if it were explained carefully to them. There is good reason to believe that privately a number of trade union leaders would greet it with relief whatever they felt bound to say in public.

The author is MP for Teesside, Stockton, and joint leader of the SDP.

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In his second article on Mrs Gandhi, Trevor Fishlock looks at the tasks now facing the Indian Prime Minister



Mrs Gandhi with her people: "She is perhaps at her best and most comfortable in front of a large crowd in the country".

## The juggler with the gift of patience

Mrs Gandhi has to be like one of those jugglers who keeps a dozen plates spinning on her stage.

Her task is immense. The pressures are huge, conflicts numerous and contradictions painful. There are 700 million people, increasing at the rate of a million a month, speaking 15 official languages and hundreds of minor ones.

There are communal tensions, caste conflicts and widely differing expectations. Part of India is technologically advanced, sophisticated, industrialized and looks the world in the eye. The bulk of it is poor and living in mediaeval conditions.

Policing is inadequate and rough, the judicial system unshackled. The bureaucracy silted and politicians are ill-regarded, often with good reason. Inevitably, in a country of such sharply differing perceptions, tongues, faiths, traditions

her failings is that she has and community and regional pulls, the political tensions are great.

Mrs Gandhi has learnt to move around her spinning plates with considerable skill. She will be stubborn when her instincts tell her to be, but, on the whole, 13 years in the Prime Minister's chair have taught her the importance of avoiding confrontation.

Mrs Gandhi knows that in India, of all places, there are no easy answers. She also knows that confrontation could provide the issue that would persuade the fragmented opposition to unite against her. That is why, although there has been talk of a change to executive presidential rule, she is unlikely to make the opposition a gift of the issue.

In India she is most often criticized for failing to provide a sense of direction. She does not explain policies or

elaborate on arguments. It is one of her weaknesses.

She and her supporters believe India deserves more credit for its evident improvements, its agricultural revolution, space and nuclear programmes, manufacturing and industrial growth.

Mrs Gandhi can point to improvements on the railways and in power and coal production. She needs all the help she can get as India moves into a tougher economic period, with a large International Monetary Fund loan committing the country to stable policies and cuts in the national debt.

Her critics, however, foresee trouble if she does not come to terms with her suspicious nature and bring more talent into her Cabinet and inner circle.

She also needs to galvanize management and planning. Mrs Gandhi has been characterized as a tyrant, but one of

not acted ruthlessly to remove incompetents in the bureaucracy, the states and industry.

It is perhaps because she has become resigned to the spread of corruption that she has done nothing about it. She would have struck a blow for some vestige of propriety in public life by dismissing Mr Abdur Antaly, the Chief Minister of Maharashtra state, whose fund-raising "trusts" caused a scandal. It was a missed opportunity.

She seemed to acknowledge that there were some problems in India beyond her best and most comfortable in front of a large crowd in the country.

"In many parts of the country I am called 'Mother' and I regard India as my family," she said recently.

Mrs Gandhi is right. Millions of Indians do regard her as a maternal almost empress figure. She feels that she can appeal directly to the people as no other person can.

It is the remarkable relationship, rather than performance, that is the core of her continuing popularity and her power.

of getting out of the hothouse, but she also has a genuine interest in the villagers who make up the majority of India's millions.

No orator, she speaks softly in stilted sentences, expressing a few simple ideas, urging greater productive effort and vigilance against unspecified enemies. She is perhaps at her best and most comfortable in front of a large crowd in the country.

"In many parts of the country I am called 'Mother' and I regard India as my family," she said recently.

Mrs Gandhi is right. Millions of Indians do regard her as a maternal almost empress figure. She feels that she can appeal directly to the people as no other person can.

It is the remarkable relationship, rather than performance, that is the core of her continuing popularity and her power.

*There's no FUN in living in STN if everyone else is doing it.*



## More and more think less and less of getting married

by Clare Dyer and Marcel Berlin

Are your next-door neighbours really married? — and remain a parent force.

Parents are more willing to accept that their offspring is living with someone if they can persuade themselves that the relationship will eventually lead to marriage. Their disapproval arises partly from embarrassment and is therefore likely to diminish as society grows to accept such relationships. But many married couples today still claim parental pressures as one of their main reasons for marrying.

Curiously, the greater social and family acceptance of living together without assuming the duties and responsibilities of marriage should not in effect have the status of marriage thrust on them.

The courts have begun to follow the trend. For instance, on the break-up of a relationship, a woman can now claim a share in the family home, even if it is in the man's name only, provided she has made some contribution to it, by paying part of the mortgage for example. It is questionable whether cohabitantes should be given more and more of the legal rights that go with marriage. It is arguable that people who choose to live together without assuming the duties and responsibilities of marriage should not in effect have the status of marriage thrust on them.

In the end, however, probably the biggest single factor persuading living-together couples to marry is the prospect of children. Most of the couples we interviewed who were happily living together, and articulately defending their decision to do so, admitted that they would probably wed if they had children. Though the stigma of illegitimacy is no longer as strong as it was (last year 11 per cent of births were illegitimate) it is still a common view that children born out of wedlock are at a disadvantage.

In practice, discrimination against illegitimate children is far less than is generally assumed. Most of the legal distinctions between legitimate and illegitimate children have been abolished. Nor is there any strong evidence suggesting that an illegitimate child is treated any differently at school or in his community. Indeed, there is no particular reason others would know of his or her status. With so many children brought up by a single parent, or by a divorced, and remarried parent, there would be little these days to make the illegitimate child feel, or be treated as an outcast.

The real sufferer is the "illegitimate father". By law, the mother has all the parental rights over her illegitimate child. Legally, she can choose its surname and make all the decisions about its life without reference to the father.

There are no signs of any slowing of the trend towards living together. As having children is seen less and less as a reason for marrying, and as social and family opposition to cohabitation continues to crumble, the likelihood is that more and more people will see living together as an attractive option — either as a temporary bridge to possible eventual marriage, or as a permanent state.

*Living Together*, by Clare Dyer and Marcel Berlin, is published today by Hamlyn Paperbacks (£1.50).

should also look out for a new Bordeaux white wine appellation on labels: *Haut-Benauge*. It will be used with the appellation *Bordeaux* or *Entre-deux-Mers*, with three grape varieties: Sauvignon and Muscadelle.

*Decanter's* reports also indicate a very small vintage in Anjou and Saumur, at much as 30 per cent down, though in Alsace the firm of Hugel have made a 1981 Gewürztraminer Selection de Grands Nobles, only the ninth time they have done so since 1885. The natural sugar content of the grapes was 147 degrees Oechsle, the highest ever recorded.

*Burgundy*: A small vintage as a result of frosts in spring and some hailstorms, followed by a wet September. Whites, in general, appear better than reds but not so good as the 1980 chardonnays. The 1981 pinot noirs were 34 per cent sugar content for 1980 (which, in turn, were heavily down on the previous year).

*Champagne*: According to the champagne industry's governing body, the Comité Interprofessionnel du Vin de Champagne, spring frosts helped reduce the yield to less than half that of a normal year. On the bright side, the quality of the grapes is such that a vintage may be declared by some houses. Prices seem bound to rise.

*Rioja*: "Good, maybe great" according to some people. In fact, the 1981 vintage is being compared to the marvellous 1970 harvest. A hot summer followed a cold winter so the grapes were kept free of rot and a fortnight's rain in August was perfectly

abstained, but an unmarried parent, even if living with the other parent, can claim an extra single-parent tax allowance with two children, both parents can claim it. A non-paying maintenance for an illegitimate child under a court order gets tax relief on it. A married father has to support his children out of his taxed income.

There are other legal differences between living together and marriage. For example, cohabitantes have no right to be supported either during the relationship or when it breaks up. If one of the partners dies without making a will, the other does not automatically inherit anything. A cohabitante cannot get a widow's pension, or, in most cases, benefit from her partner's occupational pension scheme.

But the gap between the legal position of unmarried and married couples has been narrowing. Several Acts of Parliament, especially in the Personal Sector Field, specifically treat people living together as "man and wife" in the same way as a married couple. Dependent cohabitantes have been given the right to make a claim on the dead partner's estate. Tenancies in both the public and private sector can now pass to the cohabitante on the death of the tenant. The law protecting women from violence in the home applies to unmarried as well as married women.

The courts have begun to follow the trend. For instance, on the break-up of a relationship, a woman can now claim a share in the family home, even if it is in the man's name only, provided she has made some contribution to it, by paying part of the mortgage for example. It is questionable whether cohabitantes should be given more and more of the legal rights that go with marriage. It is arguable that people who choose to live together without assuming the duties and responsibilities of marriage should not in effect have the status of marriage thrust on them.

Couples are no longer assuming marriage to be the ultimate objective of their relationship. They question the institution and ask what advantages it gives over living together. Why marry?

other, and how do others refer to them? "Lover" or "mistress" overstates the sexual element, and suggests clandestine affair. "The man/woman I live with" is cumbersome, but makes a desire to make a point. Only lawyers and some writers feel comfortable with "take-back". "My man" sounds too earthy, and "my lady" too coy and courtly. Most couples, looking for "boyfriend" and "girlfriend", though as cleanliness recedes, waistlines and chicken appear on the scene, such labels seem less and less appropriate.

What of marriage as a symbol of commitment? Couples living together tend to answer that staying together with no legal bond requires a greater commitment. There is more work involved in living together, one couple explained to us. "We do not take each other for granted, as we might do if we were married."

Financially, it can pay to stay single. The Island Regency treats a cohabitating couple as two single people for all tax purposes, and allows them to work to their advantage. For example, each of them can get tax relief up to £75,000. When a married couple's tax relief is limited to a total of £25,000, cohabitantes can use deeds of covenant as a tax-saving device if one of the partners has no earnings. Tax allowances for children have been

timed. A reserve year is already being predicted.

*Jerez*: A dry summer meant a small vintage because picking had to start early. The surplus from earlier, better years, however, should keep prices fairly steady.

*Germany*: Continued rain threatened many vineyards but in the end Riesling areas produced 30 per cent potential Kabinett wines and 20 per cent Spätlese. Rheingau was disappointing and Palatinate wines managed only 10 per cent as Spätlese.

*Italy*: Much like France — a small year, but the quality has not been bad. In Chianti Classico, 1981 could well be a reserve year. The small harvest is a blessing in disguise for the Italians after two heavy years which have aggravated the French, when the Italians have seen huge wine tankers to the south of France.

*England*: Our September was apparently one of the wettest Septembers for 60 years and has made life tough for English vine growers. In some cases, yield is down 25 per cent. Of course, needed to break the drought. As one grower put it: "We're going to be like civil servants: we work all year to produce nothing."

One sign of progress in Britain, however, is the recent discovery that vines planted on the Geneva Double Cordon system (high and widely spaced) do better than the more traditional "pole Guyot" system. But Cavit did not know that.

Peter Watson

Look out, Mekon, Dan Dare is back in business

Dan Dare's strip cartoon struggle with the Mekon, suspended more than a decade ago with the demise of the *Eagle*, is about to be resumed thanks to a far-sighted decision by IPC Magazines which has spotted a hole in the comic market and decided to exercise its powers of resuscitation.

The much-mourned *Eagle*, as superior to *Wizard* and *Lion* as Roy of the Rovers is to Kevin Keegan, will be relaunched at the end of March at a cost of not less than £250,000 and with a print order of 340,000.

Patrick Barnes, managing director of IPC's youth and practical division, remained as tight-lipped



In its high-flying days

about the venture as one might expect of an *Eagle* hero, but he did say: "We are talking about a publication of 1982, about boys' adventure, which reflects what boys want now and not what they wanted in the 1950s."

This means, I understand, the advent of limited advertising to cater for the tastes of boys aged eight to 14 (advertising space for the first four issues has already been



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

## DARWIN CLEARED: OFFICIAL

Judge William Overton's sensible judgment that the Arkansas creationist law is unconstitutional will not unfortunately end the long-running battle at the trial the wisdom of the Arkansas legislation. Most churchmen have made a more liberal accommodation with science than the fundamentalists allow. They do not see evolutionary theory as precluding a theistic understanding of the world, or as contradictory of Christianity. Thus in a sense the issue tried at Arkansas is narrower than that raised in 1925 by the trial of John Scopes in Tennessee who was fined \$100 for teaching evolution but whose conviction was quashed by the state's supreme court. In one important respect, however, there is a common theme. The Arkansas law would have required teachers in the schools to teach the opposite of what they consider to be the truth, just as the state of Tennessee required Mr Scopes to bite off his tongue. It is plainly an offence against the First Amendment (on free speech) that teachers should be constrained in such a way.

Arkansas (for the time being) is well rid of its foolish legislation.

Creation-science, which has been on trial in Arkansas, is not so much a science as a legal construct devised in the hope of getting round the interdiction by the United States constitution of the teaching of religion in public schools. As Judge Overton has found, it is only a thin disguise for a literal interpretation of what Genesis has to say about the origin of life. The world, so the most literal argument goes, began some 6,000 years ago. The Ark was indeed a vehicle for saving from the Flood the species which now exist. Some creationists hold that extinct species, dinosaurs for example, are extinct simply because Noah could not accommodate them. Creation-science, flatly contradicted by what geologists and palaeontologists have learned about the world, has been able to make headway only by exploiting the rhetorical weakness of all orthodox science: if even the best theories are in the last resort "only hypotheses", should not other hypotheses be given equal consideration.

In the circumstances, it is natural that religious people as well as scientists should have disputed at the trial the wisdom of the Arkansas legislation. Most churchmen have made a more liberal accommodation with science than the fundamentalists allow. They do not see evolutionary theory as precluding a theistic understanding of the world, or as contradictory of Christianity. Thus in a sense the issue tried at Arkansas is narrower than that raised in 1925 by the trial of John Scopes in Tennessee who was fined \$100 for teaching evolution but whose conviction was quashed by the state's supreme court. In one important respect, however, there is a common theme. The Arkansas law would have required teachers in the schools to teach the opposite of what they consider to be the truth, just as the state of Tennessee required Mr Scopes to bite off his tongue. It is plainly an offence against the First Amendment (on free speech) that teachers should be constrained in such a way.

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## HOW BEST TO SAVE DETENTE

In the transatlantic argument over reactions to the Polish crisis different points of view are in danger of being boxed into false categories, especially by West Germans, who have become very defensive about their policy of relative inaction. An example of West German thinking was contained in a major front page article in the Hamburg weekly *Die Zeit* by its editor, Dr Theo Sommer, on January 1. He argues strongly for the importance of preserving east-west detente in Europe, and on that he is absolutely right. He points out that detente is a form of struggle in which the West has the stronger weapons. It is not the West that has been infected by communism but the east that has been infected by freedom. A return to confrontation would favour the more brutal side, break valuable human contacts, and promote the arms race. Hence the West would be foolish to give up detente. All this is correct and well worth saying, especially to Washington, where many erroneous ideas about detente still circulate.

Dr Sommer is also right when he says about Poland that a Polish solution still has a chance; efforts to find a new consensus have not yet collapsed; the Catholic Church, which knows its own land better than anyone else, has not yet given up hope of a fair outcome. Hence there is no justification for the West to leave the Polish people in the lurch, and not the slightest occasion to consign detente to oblivion".

Where Dr Sommer goes wrong is in concluding from this that Mr Reagan's reaction is wrong and West Germany's right. It can be assumed that there is con-

siderable uncertainty and disagreement within the Polish leadership. The military rulers have neither wholly crushed resistance nor negotiated an agreement with Solidarnosc. Hence they have a choice between trying to break resistance altogether or going for compromise. Some of them must be for one course, some for the other.

It is surely in the interests of European detente as well as the Polish people that the moderates should prevail. Therefore the West should do what it can to support them. It can do this by establishing the principle of conditionality. That is, it can say that it will have minimal relations with a repressive regime but fuller, better and economically more helpful relations with a moderate regime. It has a perfect right to do this not only in the furtherance of its own interests but also as a collective signatory of the Helsinki Final Act and a substantial creditor of Poland.

In order to make the message convincing it must take some concrete action now, while repression continues, with the obvious proviso that different action will be taken if repression ceases. The aim ought to be not to punish or seriously damage but to drive home an urgent message. Of course it can be disputed whether the message should be sent to Moscow or to Warsaw but there is no harm in sending it to both since both are involved even if as remains possible, General Jaruzelski is a patriot trying to save his country from a worse fate.

Obviously there are people in Mr Reagan's administration whose motives are different. They would like

nothing better than a return to confrontation in Europe and elsewhere. They are deluded and should be strongly opposed by Europeans. But this does not mean that the actual measures so far taken by Mr Reagan are necessarily wrong. They do not inflict much damage on anyone except some American businessmen. They do not create a breach in east-west political relations. They do not, for instance, involve breaking the Geneva arms talks or withdraw from the review of the Helsinki agreement in Madrid. Indeed, there is a proposal to raise this meeting to ministerial level, which could scarcely be more in accord with the principles of detente.

It is therefore wrong to regard anything which annoys the Russians, or anything that emanates from Mr Reagan's Washington, as necessarily damaging to detente. The West should be pressing for serious, constructive relations with the Soviet Union and eastern Europe as defined by the Helsinki Final Act, which does not, as so many believe, sanctify the status quo.

Spheres of influence or even existing frontiers, but opens a path towards constructive peaceful change which is in the long-term interests of east and west.

This path cannot be followed if change in eastern Europe is crushed or mishandled. West Germany's relative inaction towards events in Poland may be intended as a demonstration of faith in the ability of the Poles to find the best solution, but it could easily be mistaken for a signal that business will continue whatever conditions prevail in Poland. This helps neither the Poles nor detente.

## LOCK UP YOUR DAUGHTERS

It is indeed unsafe for solitary women to hitch-hike after the pubs are closed. The more's the pity, but so it is. Any girl who does it, unless in dire emergency, is foolish, and every girl should be strongly cautioned against it. But her folly, if that is the extent of it, cannot be held to excuse or mitigate the crime of raping her. Or rather it can be (for that was the sense of Judge Bertrand Richards's comments when passing sentence on Tuesday), but it should not be.

The concept of "contributory negligence" misfits this case. If a woman is found to have lied on the man who raped her by provoking his lust, or to have consented to sexual familiarity short of intercourse, her conduct may be considered in mitigation of

unless what she did is held to be tantamount to leading him on. This was not a case of civil damages for negligence. It was a case of violent crime.

There is the deterrent effect of the sentence (a fine of £2,000) to be considered. It may well deter some women who might otherwise repeat the "contributory negligence" identified by the judge. It may equally encourage some male motorists, if they happen to fancy the woman at the side of the road who needs their help, to believe that they will not go to jail if they rape her after hours. The deterrent works exactly the wrong way round.

The circumstances of the violation are such that women deserve not less but more protection from the courts against it.

The judge of course did not mean to imply the contrary. His point was that the girl was at fault for exposing herself to a risk of sexual assault. Whether she was at fault or not depends on the details of her predicament on being stranded without transport and on the alternatives open to her. But her degree of fault in seeking help that way is irrelevant to the culpability of her attacker,

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Division of seats for the SDP-Liberal Alliance

*From the Chairman of the Liberal Party*

Sir, No one can be very surprised that negotiations between the Liberal Party and the SDP have encountered serious difficulties. The endeavour to apportion over 600 constituencies between two distinctive and proudly independent parties is itself unprecedented. It would be easier if each party had to concede to the other, but circumstances cast our new allies in the roll of "takers" whereas we, as the party in possession, seem to be doing all the giving. So to describe the relationship between the two parties is not, of course, to deny the great opportunities which an effective Alliance offers both.

Yours faithfully,  
ROGER PINCHAM,  
Liberal Party Organisation,  
1 Whitehall Place, SW1.  
January 6.

*From Mr John Aitken and others*

Sir, It would be easy to write a piece on "Why the Greenock SDP won't have" — like that by Roger Berthoud (January 4). As the Inverclyde SDP representatives in the Renfrewshire bargaining unit, however, we have no desire to write in such a tendentious and partisan way.

We believe firmly in the importance of the Alliance. We also believe, and certainly very much hope, that an equitable allocation of parliamentary seats is possible locally and nationally. In this regard we have unambiguously made clear our willingness to accept the findings of the nationally agreed arbitration procedures. Our Liberal counterparts have steadfastly refused to do the same.

Inevitably, there is the strongest objection at all levels of the party to the suggestion that many of these seats should be ceded to the SDP. These constituencies, many strengthened by intense work at local level, are the heart and soul of the Liberal Party. Even if it were possible for our national leadership to convert a substantial proportion to the SDP the outcome would be divided and demoralise the party throughout. Unfortunately, it is the desire of our allies that only that these preferred Liberal seats would also suit them but that these places are much more attractive than any others available.

The resolution of the recent row depends upon us satisfying the SDP that they can expect to do at least as well as the Liberal Party at the next election without taking a substantial number of these preferred Liberal seats. If they cannot be so satisfied the outcome is gloomy indeed.

I believe that the changed political balance in Britain makes many other seats at least as winnable as those where the Liberal Party is already best organised. The very widespread support for the SDP and their greater national financial resources make them ideally placed to take advantage of these new opportunities.

The arguments advanced by the Inverclyde Liberals through

Roger Berthoud are not convincing. Many Social Democrats have diligently refused to vote Liberal in the past but now accept that the emergence of the Alliance requires changes in electoral behaviour. Why should the Inverclyde Liberals not accept the need for a similar change in attitude, particularly since their candidate in 1979 — a thoroughly genuine local personality who has just been made an MBE — trailed Dr Mabon by some 12,000 votes?

Contrary to Liberal fantasy, Dr Mabon's working-class supporters of 26 years' standing are unlikely to switch allegiance to the Liberals; they have long disdained. Dick Mabon has always had a sympathetic understanding of the problems of, and is deeply attached to, his constituency. A plural candidacy would mainly benefit the Labour Party and would thus bring no joy to an area where youth unemployment is around 70 per cent.

Yours faithfully,

JOHNAITKEN,  
JAMES PICKETT,  
ALAN C. ROACH,  
as from: 40 Nimmo Street,  
Greenock,  
Renfrewshire.  
January 4.

*From Mr Larry McLean*

Sir, Greenock is a special case, and there may be a few others, where agreement between the Liberals and the SDP is impossible.

The solution is quite simple. Let the local people decide. At a joint meeting of members of both parties, at which both candidates state their case, let a vote be taken.

In this way the personal merits of each candidate will be paramount. It will be an acid test for the Alliance, because there may be cross-voting, guided not by which party one belongs to, but by consideration of which candidate will pursue the Alliance's objectives most vigorously.

It will let the national negotiating teams "off the hook" and stimulate real democracy at local level.

Is not decentralisation of decision-making one of the principal aims of the Alliance?

Yours sincerely,  
LARRY MCLEAN,  
24 Codsall Road,  
Tettenhall,  
Wolverhampton,  
West Midlands.  
January 4.

the same time, and after that consolidation to the lifeboat service itself.

Yours etc.  
J. H. WHITFIELD,  
2 Woodbourne Road,  
Edgbaston,  
Birmingham 15.

*From Mr D. M. Wills*

Sir, It is sadly probable that before too long the lives of further lifeboatmen will be lost in the course of rescue work.

If it is a single life, or even perhaps one or two, it is equally probable that what you, Sir, recently described as a chord will not again be struck, and there will be no massive public donation of funds in support of further bereaved relatives.

It is not reasonable, now that the Penlee appeal has raised such an unexpectedly high total, that once full provision has been made for the families of the Penlee lifeboatmen, any surplus should be made available through the RNLI for the support of dependants of other lost lifeboatmen, whose cause is no less deserving, but of which the public may be less aware?

Yours faithfully,  
D. M. WILLS,  
29 Valley Road,  
Henley on Thames,  
Oxfordshire.  
January 5.

*From Mr J. N. Spencer*

Sir, Your leading article of December 29 refers to the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism. It may be helpful to point out that the United Kingdom gave effect to the Convention, for convention countries, by the Suppression of Terrorism Act, 1978.

Extradition laws normally exclude political offences but under the Convention and the Act specified "terrorist" offences are regarded as non-political, whether or not they are. It seems doubtful that such a Convention, in view of the principles of conventions, could be held to be a breach of international law. It is surprising that in the current Irish circumstances the Republic of Ireland has not signed and given effect to it.

Yours faithfully,  
J. N. SPENCER,  
Justices' Clerk's Office,  
Wadham House,  
50 High West Street,  
Dorchester,  
Dorset.  
December 31.

days; at least half are today annotated "destroyed under statute" altogether, and others bear that stamp against key papers in

There is a residue not so marked, and a handful "closed for 50 years" or "for 100 years". Alas, even of these, I learn after waiting patiently for the 50-year ones, file upon file is in reality missing without explanation from the boxes transferred to the PRO. Come 2002 or 2052, will that turn out to be the fate of Q23 too?

Take, for example, the movements of subversive agents in the Far East in the 1920s and 30s. Colonial Office registers at the Public Record Office list numerous files with reports from those

Yours faithfully,  
DENNIS DUNCANSON,  
26 Leinster Mews, W2.  
January 5.

### Modulations in musical thought

*From Mr R. A. Howard*

Sir, The pure stream of music contaminated by the intrusion of the Beethovenian ego. The idea is no less fanciful and no more convincing when propounded by Anthony Burgess (article, December 29) than when it was formulated by Sir Karl Popper in his autobiography, *Unended Quest*. For both of them Ludwig van Beethoven is the villain of the piece.

There is no doubt that Beethoven imposed his giant moods on his music to an extent which no composer had done before. At the same time he emancipated the composer from his position as court lackey and raised him to that of an independent artist. Having done so, in his last years and in particular in the last three piano sonatas and the last five string quartets, he wrote music generally acknowledged to be of a purity and selflessness unparalleled before or since.

If Mr Burgess really "cannot listen to" say the slow movements of the E flat and F major string quartets "as pure music" and "without the aid of non-musical references" (which non-musical references, pray?) and can hear them only Beethoven saying "I am here", then I am sure I am not alone in feeling rather sorry for him and in wondering what his credentials are for writing about music at all. In these late works Beethoven achieved an abnegation of the self and a nirvana-like quality of timelessness and unworldliness compared with which Mozart's last three symphonies sound like veritable orgies of neurotic indulgence.

Nor are Mozart's works as a whole to be seen as "symbols of social stability". He was regarded in some quarters as a dangerous revolutionary in his time; his freemasonry and preference for secular over sacred music annoyed the Church; his scatological talk affronted society; and his sympathy for the comedies of Beaumarchais scandalized the Establishment.

Yours faithfully,  
ROBIN A. HOWARD,  
8 Upfield,  
East Croydon,  
Surrey.  
January 4.

### Fugitives from justice

*From Mr James O'Toole*

Sir, The problem of fugitive suspects is more complex than you allow in your leader (December 29). The reason the Criminal Law Jurisdiction Act of 1976 has not worked is simple; insufficient evidence has been forthcoming from the Northern authorities. If there were sufficient evidence offenders fleeing from the North could be convicted and imprisoned in the Republic, as happened last week with the two escapees from Belfast.

What those demanding extradition really want is to lay hands on suspects in order to extract confessions by which they can obtain convictions. In my judgment, even if legal difficulties could be overcome, an even greater political problem would remain. Public opinion in the Republic would not tolerate the conviction in Belfast, solely by confessions, of suspects handed over to the RUC. The RUC's record in the matter of the extraction of such confessions is unsavoury, to say the least.

Save for a passing reference to "allegations" you do not mention this problem. I assure you it is a very real one.

Yours faithfully,  
JAMES O'TOOLE,  
Trinity College,  
Dublin.  
December 29.

*From Mr Dennis Duncanson*

Sir, Your leading article of December 29 refers to the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism. It may be helpful to point out that the United Kingdom gave effect to the Convention, for convention countries, by the Suppression of Terrorism Act, 1978.

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Yours faithfully,  
J. N. SPENCER,  
Justices' Clerk's Office,  
Wadham House,  
50 High West Street,  
Dorchester,  
Dorset.  
December 31.

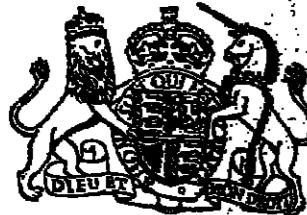
### Rule of whose law?

*From Mr Robin Spon-Smith*

Sir, As I am neither a "real live" nor a "sometime" Fellow of Trinity it may be rash of me to join in an argument between two such eminent men. Nevertheless Mr Powell (January 5) must not be allowed to get away with making such a manifestly false point.

Both the European Communities Act 1972 and the United Kingdom's accession to the European Convention on Human Rights could be repealed by Parliament QED.

Yours truly,  
ROBIN SPON-SM



## COURT AND SOCIAL

### COURT CIRCULAR

SANDRINGHAM, NORFOLK. January 4. Today being the Feast of Epiphany, Holy Communion was celebrated in the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace, when the customary offerings of Gold, Frankincense and Myrrh were made on behalf of the Queen by Major-Gen. Chamberlayne-Mackay.

### Forthcoming marriages

Mrs W. A. Bailey  
and Mrs N. Riley

The engagement is announced between William A. Bailey, third son of Sir Derrick Bailey, Bt., of Lappingford, Worminghall, Buckinghamshire, and Nancy, daughter of Lord and Lady Leyland, Kingston, Herefordshire, and Nikki, daughter of the late Vernon Langerman and of Cape town. The marriage will take place in Cape town at the end of January.

Mr S. G. F. Berry  
and Miss C. D. A. Gloves

The engagement is announced between Simon, only son of Mr and Mrs. Antia Berry, of 22 Grosvenor Gardens, SW1, daughter of Lieutenant-General Sir James and Lady Glover, of West End Farm House, Medstead, Hampshire.

Mr S. Bates

The engagement is announced between Steven, elder son of Mr and Mrs. B. R. E. Bates, of Walton-on-Thames, Surrey, and Sarah, daughter of Mr and Mrs. R. T. White, of Bowdon, Cheshire.

Mr K. Nasmyth  
and Miss A. Dawson

The engagement is announced between K. Nasmyth, elder son of Mr. John Nasmyth and of Mrs. William Hughes, Old Wardour, Tisbury, Wiltshire, and Anna, elder daughter of Sir Philip and Lady Dowson, of Gledeston, Norfolk.

Mr R. M. Caldecott

and Miss R. S. Howell

The engagement is announced between Rupert, son of Mr and Mrs. Andrew Caldecott, of Elmdown Farm, Ramsbury, Wiltshire, and Rosalind, daughter of Mr and Mrs. Paul Howell, of Burford Hall, Wymondham, Norfolk.

Mr A. M. Clark

and Miss T. C. Hibbert-Hington

The engagement is announced between Anthony, younger son of the Rev Vivian and Mrs Clark, of The Glebe House, Conud, near Sidcup, Kent, and Tracy, daughter of Mr and Mrs Andrew Hibbert-Hington, of Kilnsall Hall, Shifnal, Shropshire.

Mr F. C. Cliff

and Miss F. M. Whyte

The engagement is announced between Francis Charles, younger son of Mr and Mrs. F. P. Cliff, of Chalfont St Peter, and Frances Margaret, only daughter of Mr and Mrs. J. Fraser Whyte, of Edgbaston, Birmingham, formerly of Shenstone, Staffordshire.

Mr S. B. J. Corblaw

and Miss C. E. Laidlaw

The engagement is announced between Seamus, eldest son of Mr and Mrs. J. Corblaw, of Gorteen, Delaney, co. Wicklow, and Caroline Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs. T. K. Laidlaw, Somerton, Castleknock, co Dublin.

Mr S. D. Fox

and Miss J. A. Darch

The engagement is announced of Simon David, eldest son of David Fox of Dragon Source, and Mrs. Natalie Fox, of Haines Hill, Tamton, Somerset, and Julie Ann, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Dennis Darch of Wellington, Somerset.

Dr M. N. E. Harris

and Miss D. C. T. Swindells

The engagement is announced between Mark, younger son of Mr and Mrs. N. H. Harris of Ashworth Road, London, W8, and Forge House, Petham, Kent, and Diana, elder daughter of Major-General Sir M. H. Harris, and Madeline, Joint Services Liaison Organisation, Bonn, British Forces Post Office 19.

### Royal Caledonian Ball

The Royal Caledonian Ball will be held this year on the earlier date of Monday, April 26, at Grosvenor House, Park Lane, London, W1.

Tickets, priced £18 each (including light refreshments), will be available from the late February. Inquiries regarding tickets and tables should be addressed to the Secretary, 8 Tufton Street, London, SW1. It is regretted that it is not possible to accept telephone inquiries at this stage.

### Latest appointments

Later appointments include:

Mr Justice May to be a Lord Justice of Appeal in place of Lord Justice Shaw, who has retired.

Mr Peter Stevens to be director of the London Tourist Board

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I was among those who sent money to the lifeboat appeal fund in Cornwall, trusting naturally that it would go to help the lawyers and bankers help administer the fund. I now learn that all the money may go to the families, thus adding to their problems and creating an Abertorv dissension type situation, without a penny of it going to the lawyers. Is there any way I can prevent this happening again?

Yes. Next time you donate to a worthy appeal, make sure you make your cheque out to "The Inland Revenue" and send it direct to the tax people.

I am the head of a large industrial group, well-thought of in this country and in 49 others. In fact, I am almost certainly the only person who knows that I am likely to go bust in the next 12 months, causing thousands of jobs and shaking the Stock Exchange.

Almost certainly not. It isn't generally realized that the neutron bomb, beside hurting people more than property, is designed not to damage anything over a hundred years old. This will be a hit hard on people who collect modern art, if you can call it that, but it should have no effect on your silver. It will also mean up to good many problems of authenticity of so-called "antiques".

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## THE ARTS

Television  
Dancing daze

In a week when television's greater flies on the wall have turned their spartan gaze on the police it is nice to observe lesser and more talkative flies in sybaritic pursuits. Richard Denton's *Dancing Girls* (BBC2), part three of which was shown last night, has been unswitchable.

On Monday we watched a pretty little creature called Laura marching like a soldier from audition to audition, defeated by the Catch 22 of Equity membership, by her age (16) and by the sheer numbers of other would-be Liza Minnelli and Shirley MacLaines. But Laura had the good fortune to have swallowed her mother's vicarious ambition whole, and it was no surprise to hear that she has now made it into panto in Brum.

Tuesday brought a lump to the throat as Joanna was cradle-snatched out of her A-level class and whisked off to be a Bluebell girl in Paris. Her preliminary audition had a strong whiff of the doctor's surgery ("Any scars or marks on your body?") but she and her mother took to the idea of her becoming a utilitarian image like ducks to water, or perhaps birds to the air. Family tears flowed freely at Waterloo, and the cameras drank them greedily. Within three days of her landfall in Paris Joanna was assembling herself — false eyelashes, false lips and a mountain of false yellow feathers — for her debut at the Lido. Until that point she had seem horribly out of place, simply not coarse-grained enough to take the leering, taunting life. The strange thing was, up on stage she looked like everyone else.

Last night's instalment, on an earnest experimental dance group called Sponnoch, was funny, sad and rather surprising. The group fell into the clutches of Kenny Lynch, actor turned agent, who with his henchmen looked them over extremely dubiously: It was mutual hate at first sight, subsequently attested by the BBC's bleep. Sponnoch saw themselves as artists. Lynch, repeatedly wiping his nose with the back of a forefinger, had the sublimest contempt for "all this art business". He passed them to Rick Wakeman, who had the sublimest contempt for them too. Sacked by Wakeman, they bickered, and fell apart.

Michael Church



Sancho Panza gets to know the locals and (right) Bujones reveals flawless skill and character

## Dance

## Chance and challenge for Nureyev

## Don Quixote

## Paris Opéra

There are sceptics in Paris who will tell you, no doubt scandalously, that the dispute which caused Rameau's *Plateau* to be abandoned as the season's first production at the Opéra was not altogether to be regretted, given the way rehearsals were going. Be that as it may (and this theatre is as famous for its difficulties as for its rumours), it seems that the dispute affected the man who raises the curtain on opera nights, but not the one who does that for the ballets. Consequently, it fell to Nureyev's *Don Quixote* to reopen the theatre after its extended closure.

Except for some roped-off areas where builders are evidently still active, there is not much difference to be seen in the front of the house from the works that have been taking place. Presumably it is behind the scenes that improvements were most needed. That is as true of the innumerable working rules as of the physical conditions, and it is encouraging to hear that all the regulations are to be revised and renegotiated over the coming months.

Another matter affecting the future of the ballet company is expected to be resolved this month, when it should become known whether Rudolf Nureyev will accept the invitation to

succeed Rosella Hightower as director. It is no secret that he is seriously interested; but equally that he will take on the job only if certain requirements are guaranteed.

His stipulations will involve, among other things, more frequent performances than in the past. Hightower has already been pushing the same way; hence the use of other Paris theatres for some programmes, supplementing the Opéra itself; hence also the increased commitment to touring, within France and overseas. Covent Garden is on the provisional itinerary for July, subject to an agreement on terms for an exchange visit by the Royal Ballet at a later date.

Meanwhile, the revival of *Don Quixote* demonstrates the company's strength at all levels, and some limitations too. It also makes clear how much Nureyev and the French dancers have to offer each other. Taken as a whole, there is no company in western Europe with a higher level of technical accomplishment, and the effect that has is especially apparent in the scene of *Don Quixote's* dream.

In all previous productions I have seen, that was something of an anticlimax: choreographically an attractive contrast, in its lyrical classicism, to the lively comedy of the rest of the ballet, but never well enough danced to compare

seriously with, say, the Kingdom of Shades episode which has a similar function in the full-length *Bayadère*. The way they dance it in Paris is a revelation.

There is a little trio, which generally goes for almost nothing. At the Opéra, it is given by three ranking soloists, Fanny Gaido, Jennifer Coupe and Isabelle Guérin, each of whom has perfect schooling and a clear determination to show just how beautifully she can dance. The rest of the ensemble, although less prominent, are no less polished.

"What a pity you missed Elisabeth Plotter as Queen of the May," I was told. She was the first of three cast in the role; I knew her to be a fine dancer and, at 23, she has just been promoted to étoile. But there was no cause to complain about either of the young women I did catch in that part, Françoise Legret, with her soaring leaps, or Yannick Stephan, more pliant and full of youthfully grave charm.

In the leading roles, I saw Florence Clerc one night with Fernando Bujones: an unexpected partnership, thrown together at a few hours' notice because Noëlla Pontois was ill. In spite of such limited preparation together, they danced dazzlingly, with humour and virtuosity. Bujones (the youngest, a of the international dance stars) is renowned mostly

for his flawless skill but deserves credit equally for his sense of character.

Monique Loudières, who danced *Kiki* the next night, was Nureyev's own choice for the role. That caused some merriment, because she is fairly junior (one seems to have heard of similar reactions earlier home). Her performance fully justified his insistence by its humour and outstanding liveliness. The dream sequence, when she has to represent Don Quixote's vision of Dulcinea, suited her less well, but I have never seen a more passionate account of the love duet in the gypsy camp.

Patrice Bart partnered her with as much consideration and pride as if she had been a star instead of only a soloist, and, although his dancing does not have the fire of Nureyev or the bravura of Bujones, it is full of a disarming spirit of fun.

Patrick Marty is not at all a bad

*Don Quixote*, Fabrice Bourgeois is rather a good Sancho Panza and Georges Fillet's Gamache is a riot of comic invention; especially memorable is the way he has made a delicious solo for himself simply out of folding up a handkerchief. But none of those roles comes off half so well with the alternating cast.

Several young dancers caught the eye in small roles; notable among them was Olivier Patey as a

wildly whirling gypsy soloist one night and an irresistibly dancing *Espadrille* the next. As the street dancer, however, Françoise Zumbo proved that, in some contexts there is no substitute for experience: Marie-Claude Dubus makes more of the steps, but cannot match Zumbo's flair and command of the stage.

The Paris production uses Nicholas Georgiadis's designs, first seen in Nureyev's revival of the ballet at Zürich; on the big stage of the Opéra they look even more handsome than before with their Goyaesque style. But the lighting was not all that it should be, and the scene changes were slower, noisier and less efficient than one would like. Also the orchestra, which can play very well when it wants, seemed decidedly off form even with John Lanchbery in charge.

The next performances of *Don Quixote* will be at the Palais des Congrès from June 22 until July 13. Most of January is given over to holidays and rehearsals, with two new programmes opening at the end of the month: a mixed bill at the Opéra including *Serenade*, *Paquita* and Dolin's *Pas de Quatre*, and a new production by Hightower of *The Sleeping Beauty* at the Palais des Congrès, both running until mid-March.

John Percival

Concert  
Capricorn

## St John's

The fifth anniversary series of the Macnaughten concerts necessarily involves some retrospect. Tuesday's programme paid tribute to four past benefactors of the enterprise: Vaughan Williams was their president for many years, and a tower of strength in difficult times; John Buller, Anthony Paine and David Hellwell were all chairmen of the organizing committee.

Yet as a concert experience it seemed longer than it was, and for much of the time almost dull. Vaughan Williams's Ten Blake Songs had Ian Partridge to sing them, with all his artistry and winsome tenor voice, and Christopher O'Neal was his spirited oboe partner. Yet the deliberately restricted musical apparatus, so admirable by intention, ultimately suggests a master's workshop doodling.

Of the past chairman, John Buller was represented by an offshoot from his extended and engaged *Mime of Mick, Nick and the Maggies*. Poor Jenny, a series of breaks and duets for flute and percussion, proved trivial and uncharacteristic, though Capricorn's flautist, Philippa Davies, gave attention often by her crisp, strongly formulated musicianship. She did much too for David Hellwell's *Metamusic*, whose episodes are firmly invented, less cogently held together.

Was the performance perhaps too relaxed? That seemed the case in Payne's *Paraphrases and Cadenzas*, an early work refurbished, quite substantial, but in this performance slack, and grey in atmosphere. The members of the Capricorn group were hard worked in much unfamiliar material, and afflicted by illness, too. Oliver Knussen's *Triptych* was given stronger projection when I heard them play it last year at the Bath Festival, though the Cantata (an oboe quartet, Mr O'Neal's persuasive ersatz vocalist) went well this time too.

The success of the concert was Philip Grange's brand-new song "On this bleak Hut," an interior landscape, to words by Edward Thomas, set sympathetically for voice and three instruments, rather in the tradition of Barber's "Dover Beach." There was plenty of atmosphere here, emotional suggestion, poetic response (even contradictory, when Thomas mentions "solitude"), but the instruments are markedly active in a musical idiom quite accessible, yet idiosyncratic.

William Mann

## Theatre

## Middle-class role-playing

## The Round Dance

## Royal Exchange, Manchester

First to unveil Arthur Schnitzler's most famous work after the 50-year stage embargo, the Royal Exchange arrives panting with eagerness to prove Keigen a work for our own time.

Schnitzler's scheme of 10 cyclic scenes with a partner passing from bed to bed between each of them is as true now as it was in 1900, but it is a truth of the utmost sexual banality. What counts as he himself noted is its precise application to his own Vienna, which "if disinterred after a couple of hundred years, may illuminate a unique way, aspects of our culture".

Casper Wrede's production blithely leaps forward to an indeterminate post-1945 British setting, opening with a scene between a northern tart and a squaddie in a pub, and moving up-to-date via a decked sailor from Presley to Crystal Gail, to a final encounter between the same girl and Schnitzler's count, transformed into a kilted Earl.

How much of this is countenanced in Charles Osborne's translation one can only surmise from the substitutions of Soho and the South Coast for the original locations. In performance, one is continually faced with the jarring anachronisms of veiled ladies, handkissing and master and servant

relationships in a society remote from such inventions.

The same applies even more forcefully to the sexual rules. The obsessive inquiries about past lovers, the sexual double standards for men and women, and the *chambre séparée* routine make it constant among the indifferent, cold-hearted men, but it becomes better disguised. Also evident is Schnitzler's sexual impartiality, which repeatedly shows mutual attraction as a power struggle for the whip-hand.

On the whole, the women come off best even though the production presents them in strip-show terms: each one undressing more than the last. Cheryl Prime as the Sweet Young Thing offers the only performance that could pass straight over into fin-de-siècle Vienna; and there are impishly erotic performances from Gabrielle Drake and Bernice Stegers. Gary Waldhorn switches with seeming ease from an on-duty to off-duty husband, and Geoffrey Bateman does his energetic best to translate Schnitzler's poet into a sheepskin-coated Hamptead.

In the circumstances, and despite more dull acting than I have seen on this stage for a long time, some of the piece somehow struggles through. What emerges most pseud clearly is a development from the brutally direct relation-

Irving Wardle

Folk music  
Communal joy

## Nuova compagnia di canto popolare

## Riverside

Larger, more theatrical evenings having been left behind in Southern Italy, La Nuova compagnia di canto popolare, or the New Popular Song Company of Naples, have come to Riverside Studios no more encumbered than the Chieftains when they tour with Irish music. In the mix of percussion, flute, mandolin and guitar, there are a surprising number of times when the Neapolitan company sound Irish, but they are also distinguished by a vocal dimension that reveals all its Arabic influences, and speaks, for the affinity with Greek music.

Founded in 1967 to "preserve and promote" the authentic folk traditions of the Campania region in south-west Italy, the group sing, dance and play instruments while staying firmly inside a wide-ranging repertoire which stretches from the thirteenth to the eighteenth century. Nothing is limited by that range, and most of their material is that which would be at home in village squares, with *villanelle* followed by *tarantella* or *strambotto*.

Nuova compagnia di canto popolare

Ned Chaillet

## An adult fiction

Riddley Walker, by Russell Hoban (Picador, £1.95)

This book was the cult sensation a couple of years ago in hardback, a hideously plausible account of life after the Bomb. No arts; no letters; no society; and which is worst of all, continual fear and danger of violent death. It is set twenty centuries in the future in a Kent reshaped by Doomsday. The language is a debased dialect of English, like the Latin that the Goths spoke after the fall of Rome. Sticking through the vernacular like memoirs through the turf of the Weald one recognizes atavistic names, legends and rhymes from our present. Folkstone has become Fork Stoen and Herne Bay Horny Boy. Packs of wild dogs and packs of wild men forage on each other. And dimly in ritual and stories they remember the days what had pictors on the wind and boats in the air pas the sarvering gallack seas and flaming nebyul eye. There come a flash of life then bigger nor the wool world and it turns the nite to day. Then every thing gone

black. Nothing only nite for years on end. Plays kill people off and nimals nor there worn nothing growt in the groun.

The dialect is plausibly catching. Russell Hoban was an illustrator and writer of children's books before turning to adult fiction. His *King of Riddley Walker*.

"It took five and a half years to write and ended up being written not even in proper English but in a broken and worn-down vernacular of it. What happened was that something took hold of me and didn't let go until it got itself on to paper in the way that it wanted to be."

What got itself on to paper

was a remarkable piece of thinking man's science fiction. It is not easy, with the New Stone Age dialect, the distant echoes, and the Joyce puns, but it is a powerful vision, and a true fiction in that it tells us something about ourselves and the indomitable spirit of man. Riddle we sint as good as them befor us. Weve come way way down from when they ben time back way back.

Philip Howard

Revolutionaries and Revolutionaries, by A. J. P. Taylor (Oxford, £3.50)

Terse and deceptively simple,

these Taylorian talks on

Revolutionaries began life as oral

exercises aimed at the watching

and even perhaps in some instances listening television public.

They are quick explorations of complicated subjects: the French Revolution about which libraries have been written, the eruptions of 1848 which in England dwindled into picnics on scented turf later to become the Oval cricket ground, the Paris Commune of 1871 which MacMahon and Jules Ferry snuffed out with coarse and cruel thumb and toe.

And the Soviet revolution of 1917 which was a surprising pushover with the leading agitators suddenly being called home to fill leading suddenly vacant roles. Trotsky had to be wired for to New York where he was earning an off-and-on living as a film extra.

But language, as one learns from this book, is not the only or the most important change. After all, language will always be inadequate to describe God, or even to address Him. What are more important, and are identified by the contributors, are the changes (perhaps of emphasis) in doctrine, and the changes in ritual. The Kiss of Peace is described by David Martin as "a Christian variant of the touchy-feely culture". We may not agree, but we recognize the concept.

To make sure that the person reads it, his congregation must read it too.

There are 22 essays directly concerned with the Alternative Service Book, two with new prayer books from America and Australia; and a selection of extracts, mainly partisan, from the parliamentary debates on Lord Selsley's Prayer Protection Bill, in April 1981.

Some require a deal of

concentration and knowledge of theology. Not many churchgoers will instantly recognize what is meant by ontology (the study of being, according to my Greek; but God knows, no doubt).

Others of these essays will be readily appreciated by most

Christopher Staughton

## Paperbacks

## Historical pageant

The Quest for Nonsuch, by John Dent (London Borough of Sutton Libraries and Arts Services, £3.50)

Local historians probably get more fun out of their work — sinking a shaft into history — than the world-view historians who range promiscuously over great swathes of the past. They acquire a proprietary feel for their subject and when, as in the case of Nonsuch, a vanished architectural masterpiece is involved, they have the encouragement of assisting at a resurrection.

As Mr Dent writes, the royal palace of Nonsuch "was almost a myth" until the summer of 1959, when excavations and research began. Even 100 years ago, a century after its despoiled ruins had been levelled off and buried under a thin covering of loam, "the memory of its existence had faded so completely that one of the few contemporary pictures of the building had been labelled 'St. James's'

Bevis Hillier



Hoban: powerful vision

## Mischief

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## Stock Exchange Prices

## Equities recover

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began, Dec 23. Dealings end Jan 4. 5 Contango Day, Jan 11. Settlement Day, Jan 18.

\$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

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High	Low	Stock	Int. Gross	Div	Vid	Pdce	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Per cent	% Pdce	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Per cent	% Pdce	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Per cent	% Pdce
<b>BRITISH FUNDS</b>																											
<b>COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL</b>																											
<b>A - B</b>																											
297	312	Treas	36	182			3,038	15,001		14,034	-1,000	-6.8	10%		14,034	14,000		14,034	14,000		14,034	14,000		14,034	14,000		14,034
298	312	Treas	36	182			3,038	15,001		14,034	-1,000	-6.8	10%		14,034	14,000		14,034	14,000		14,034	14,000		14,034	14,000		14,034
299	312	Treas	36	182			3,038	15,001		14,034	-1,000	-6.8	10%		14,034	14,000		14,034	14,000		14,034	14,000		14,034	14,000		14,034
300	312	Treas	36	182			3,038	15,001		14,034	-1,000	-6.8	10%		14,034	14,000		14,034	14,000		14,034	14,000		14,034	14,000		14,034
301	312	Treas	36	182			3,038	15,001		14,034	-1,000	-6.8	10%		14,034	14,000		14,034	14,000		14,034	14,000		14,034	14,000		14,034
302	312	Treas	36	182			3,038	15,001		14,034	-1,000	-6.8	10%		14,034	14,000		14,034	14,000		14,034	14,000		14,034	14,000		14,034
303	312	Treas	36	182			3,038	15,001		14,034	-1,000	-6.8	10%		14,034	14,000		14,034	14,000		14,034	14,000		14,034	14,000		14,034
304	312	Treas	36	182			3,038	15,001		14,034	-1,000	-6.8	10%		14,034	14,000		14,034	14,000		14,034	14,000		14,034	14,000		14,034
305	312	Treas	36	182			3,038	15,001		14,034	-1,000	-6.8	10%		14,034	14,000		14,034	14,000		14,034	14,000		14,034	14,000		14,034
306	312	Treas	36	182			3,038	15,001		14,034	-1,000	-6.8	10%		14,034	14,000		14,034	14,000		14,034	14,000		14,034	14,000		14,034
307	312	Treas	36	182			3,038	15,001		14,034	-1,000	-6.8	10%		14,034	14,000		14,034	14,000		14,034	14,000		14,034	14,000		14,034
308	312	Treas	36	182			3,038	15,001		14,034	-1,000	-6.8	10%		14,034	14,000		14,034	14,000		14,034	14,000		14,034	14,000		14,034
309	312	Treas	36	182			3,038	15,001		14,034	-1,000	-6.8	10%		14,034	14,000		14,034	14,000		14,034	14,000		14,034	14,000		14,034
310	312	Treas	36	182			3,038	15,001		14,034	-1,000	-6.8	10%		14,034	14,000		14,034	14,000		14,034	14,000		14,034	14,000		14,034
311	312	Treas	36	182			3,038	15,001		14,034	-1,000	-6.8	10%		14,034	14,000		14,034	14,000		14,034	14,000		14,034	14,000		14,034
312	312	Treas	36	182			3,038	15,001		14,034	-1,000	-6.8	10%		14,034	14,000		14,034	14,000		14,034	14,000		14,034	14,000		14,034
313	312	Treas	36	182			3,038	15,001		14,034	-1,000	-6.8	10%		14,034	14,000		14,034	14,000		14,034	14,000		14,034	14,000		14,034
314	312	Treas	36	182			3,038	15,001		14,034	-1,000	-6.8	10%		14,034	14,000		14,034	14,000		14,034	14,000		14,034	14,000		14,034
315	312	Treas	36	182			3,038	15,001		14,034	-1,000	-6.8	10%		14,034	14,000		14,034	14,000		14,034	14,000		14,034	14,000		14,034
316	312	Treas	36	182			3,038	15,001		14,034	-1,000	-6.8	10%		14,034	14,000		14,034	14,000		14,034	14,000		14,034	14,000		14,034
317	312	Treas	36	182			3,038	15,001		14,034	-1,000	-6.8	10%		14,034	14,000		14,034	14,000		14,034	14,000		14,034	14,000		14,034
318	312	Treas	36	182			3,038	15,001		14,034	-1,000	-6.8	10%		14,034	14,000		14,034	14,000		14,034	14,000		14,034	14,000		14,034
319	312	Treas	36	182			3,038	15,001		14,034	-1,000	-6.8	10%		14,034	14,000		14,034	14,000		14,034	14,000		14,034	14,000		14,034
320	312	Treas	36	182			3,038	15,001		14,034	-1,000	-6.8	10%		14,034	14,000		14,034	14,000		14,034	14,000		14,034	14,000		14,034
321	312	Treas	36	182			3,038	15,001		14,034	-1,000	-6.8	10%		14,034	14,000		14,034	14,000		14,034	14,000		14,034	14,000		14,034
322	312	Treas	36	182			3,038	15,001		14,034	-1,000	-6.8	10%		14,034	14,000		14,034	14,000		14,034	14,000		14,034	14,000		14,034
323	312	Treas	36	182			3,038	15,001		14,034	-1,000	-6.8	10%		14,034	14,000		14,034									

Will architects  
win on fees?  
page 13

# Business News

THE TIMES THURSDAY JANUARY 7 1982

THE STRUCTURAL GROUP  
WITH STRENGTH IN DEPTH  
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01-493 0802

## Unions and employers demand reflation

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

Senior industrialists and trade union leaders yesterday attacked the Government's economic policy and reasserted their demands that Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, must set the economy moving again.

Recent forecasts by the Treasury — which predict a 1 per cent overall level of growth this year with a 3 per cent improvement in manufacturing industry — were described by Mr Len Murray, TUC general secretary, as "utterly unacceptable".

Sir Terence Beckett, director general of the Confederation of British Industry, told yesterday's meeting of the National Economic Development Council that the output forecasts amounted to continuing stagnation.

The Chancellor, who will shortly begin his traditional period of "purdah" in preparation for an earlier than usual Budget, possibly in March, described the forecasts as a realistic projection based, among other things, on past patterns of performance and behaviour. But he was left in no doubt by both the TUC and the CBI that their Budget submissions will

urge action to reflate the economy without fuelling inflation.

Sir Geoffrey told the NEDC that the general picture was of the economy adjusting to a lower rate of inflation and becoming more efficient and competitive, but at a pace which he described as being "frustratingly slow".

The TUC, concerned at the continuing rise in unemployment, criticized the Chancellor's presentation for its lack of policy options and challenged him to feed into the Treasury model the impact of a £2,000m additional boost to public sector capital spending and a reduction in the rate of VAT from 15 to 12½ per cent.

On the basis of these results, the NEDC could then decide whether the impact was tolerable or intolerable. Without the benefit of that sort of analysis, Mr Murray argued,

the council would simply be "beating the air".

Sir Geoffrey, forced on to the defensive, claimed that the TUC proposal would involve a major exercise and said that for Mr Murray to describe the forecast as unacceptable was like Canute resisting the tide.

Employers left the Chancellor in no doubt that they regard a cut in the level of costs borne by industry — interest rates, local authority rates and employers' National Insurance Surcharge — as the principal elements of their Budget recommendations.

The Chancellor will undoubtedly draw some comfort from a survey published yesterday by the EEC Commission which indicated that the community may be beginning to emerge from recession, with the recovery appearing strongest in Britain and France.

## Brokers disarray on new charges

By Philip Robinson

A big dispute between Members of the Stock Exchange Council and senior partners of a number of stockbroking firms is expected this afternoon when they meet to discuss new charges for share dealing.

Last night no senior partners of the exchanges' 250 broking firms had been given formal notice of any of the changes contained in the first important review of charges for five years.

It is understood that the proposals, which have been discussed twice by the council, will be presented to members when they arrive for the 3.30pm meeting to discuss the new prices they will charge for buying and selling shares.

Employers left the Chancellor in no doubt that they regard a cut in the level of costs borne by industry — interest rates, local authority rates and employers' National Insurance Surcharge — as the principal elements of their Budget recommendations.

The initial reaction from brokers to the few details which have leaked out is that the small private investor will pay more and the large pension fund insurance companies will pay less.

In the United States, where minimum commission has been abolished for some time, a system of negotiated commissions enables both groups of investors to shop around in a highly competitive market. Any suggestion that this system should be introduced into the United Kingdom has always been widely resisted.

Minimum charges are based on a sliding scale. The senior partners will be asked to discuss if a rise in the minimum commission from £7 to £10 for any bargain under a total value of £300. Above that the minimum charge proposed is £15. At the other end of the scale, the 1.5 per cent charged on bargains of £7,000 will now be charged on bargains up to £10,000.

The rate on which brokers can charge 0.5 per cent will be brought down from £100,000 to £75,000 and for those deals worth between £75,000 and £250,000 the minimum commission will be halved from 0.4 per cent to 0.2 per cent. It is understood that charges for most gilt-edged dealings will also be halved.

If the changes go ahead, they are likely to enraged small shareholders whose business now accounts for about 35 per cent of the Stock Exchange total and please the institutions and merchant banks.

One reason for making it cheaper for the institutions to deal is said to be because the market has been losing a large part of their business.

Funds have been tending to match buyer with seller outside the market and merely putting a notional amount of the total deal through the exchange.

The institutions have long complained privately that their large deals have been subsidizing small investors.

Increased charges at the lower end of the scale could mean even fewer smaller investors at a time when some broking firms have been building up their private client business.

Small garages in danger as profits are squeezed

## Petrol to stay cheap

By Tony Hodges

Motorists will continue to benefit from competitive petrol prices because of the market glut. But as many as a thousand owners of small garages could be forced out of business before the end of the year.

Mr Philip Stein of Motor Agents Association said the price war at the pumps would continue as long as the big oil companies regard market share as more important than profits.

Competition was very intense with garage owners receiving only 6p gross on a gallon in spite of strong representations to the oil companies for an increase. It was often only the sale of sweets, cigarettes and car accessories that enabled some garages to survive for five years.

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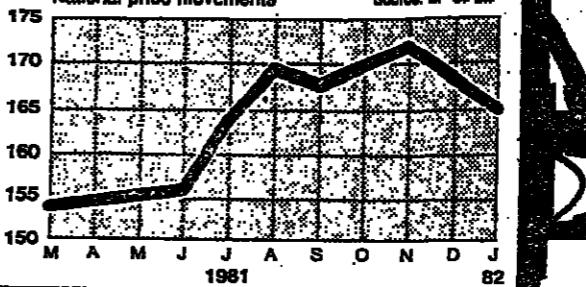
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Increased charges at the lower end of the scale could mean even fewer smaller investors at a time when some broking firms have been building up their private client business.

Four-star petrol  
PENCE PER GALLON  
National price movements



## Russians may buy robot technology

By Edward Townsend  
Industrial Correspondent

Experts in Japan believe that the Soviet Union will be the next to start widespread introduction of robots in industry.

Mr Yoshitaka Kitao, a research analyst for Nomura Securities, one of Japan's largest stockbrokers, estimates that the Russians will build 40,000 robots during their present five-year plan to solve their problems of low productivity and a shortage of manpower.

This speculation will give new impetus to the international scramble to boost both production and use of robots. A Soviet robot build-up will be of particular concern to Mr Kenneth Baker, Britain's Minister of State for Industry, who has already promised financial backing for companies wishing to use robots.

The Soviet interest could also provide a boost to exports, notably of electronics, for those countries such as Japan which have invested huge sums in robot and automated machine tool developments.

Mr Kitao said: "Since the Soviet Union is said to be five to 10 years behind the United States, Western Europe and Japan in robot technology, it must call upon the West to provide expertise and know-how."

The Soviet economy, he added, was suffering from extraordinarily high absenteeism. As a result, labour productivity rose by only 2.6 per cent last year compared with well over 7 per cent in some years during the 1970s.

Britain is now in serious danger of lagging behind the rest of the industrialized world in its use of robots.

Japan's preoccupation with robots has been highlighted in a recent report by the Yano Economic Research Institute of Tokyo which estimates that the county's robot output will quadruple between 1981 and 1990 to a value of 410,000m yen (£97.6m), but that only 10 per cent will be exported.

In the United Kingdom, the most significant development in the robot field in the last year occurred in December when The 600 Group, Britain's largest machine tool maker, signed a 10-year agreement with the Fujitsu Fauna electronics group to manufacture the Japanese company's full range of six industrial robots.

## £100m pipeline for North Sea

By Rupert Morris

Gas from three of the northernmost fields in the North Sea is to be brought ashore with a £100m pipeline by the summer of 1983 under a sharing agreement concluded between Shell, British Petroleum, Conoco and the British National Oil Corporation.

The three fields, Magnus, Murchison and Thistle, were to have been incorporated in the proposed £2,700m integrated pipeline which was abandoned last year after Treasury objections.

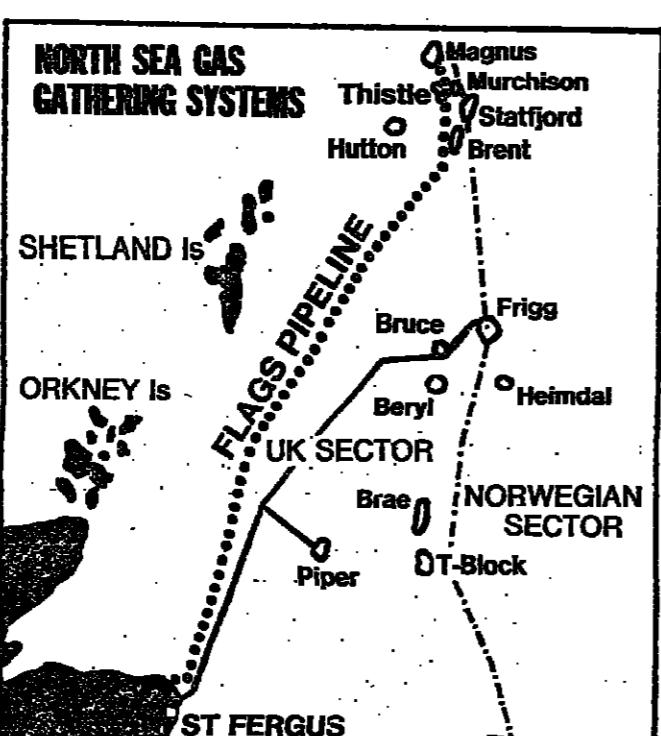
The new agreement, without which some of the gas might have been lost as a result of repeated reinjection, is expected to be followed by similar sharing agreements in other parts of the North Sea.

BNOC operating for itself, BP and Conoco, has ordered the building of a 57-mile, 20-inch pipeline linking northernmost Magnus to the Brent terminal, with two spurs bringing in gas from Murchison and Thistle. At Brent the gas will be fed into Shell's Flags pipeline, running 278 miles south-west to St Fergus.

Methane gas will be extracted at St Fergus and sold to British Gas. Terms of this sale have yet to be negotiated.

The remaining gas liquids are expected to be put through the Shell/Essco separation plant at Mossmorran, Fife.

BNOC has already ordered the steel pipe from British Steel, contracted MK Shand to coat it at Invergordon, and arranged for Brown & Root to lay the line between April and September this year. When completed, the northern leg is expected to carry 100 million cubic feet of gas per day.



## Jobbers take pay cuts after slump in profits

By Gareth David

Directors and senior employees of stockbrokers Akroyd & Smithers have taken pay cuts after a slump in profits from £20m to £6.5m in the year to September 25. The highest paid director received £54,805 against last year's £98,224, with all nine directors earning salaries in the range £45,000 — £55,000 whereas last year they had all earned in excess of £80,000.

No senior employee earned more than £50,000 in 1981, with the majority in the

£20,000 — £30,000 range compared with the previous year when most earned in the £30,000 — £40,000 range, and a number were paid up to £80,000.

In the company's annual report Mr Brian Peppiatt and Mr Timothy Jones, the joint chairmen, say that the profit figure, which included a net loss of £887,000 in the second half, was not unsatisfactory in view of the unusually volatile trading conditions worldwide.

## RTZ raises Ward bid

Rio Tinto-Zinc yesterday raised its contested offer for Sheffield cement-maker Thomas W. Ward to 25p in cash per Ward share, or convertible stock worth 28p, and extended the closing date to January 26.

RTZ's original 190p-a-share bid was due to close tomorrow, but had attracted only sufficient acceptances to give it control of 18 per cent of Ward's equity, with institutional shareholders holding onto their stakes.

However, Mr Peter Frost, Ward's chairman, rejected RTZ's increased offer, which would give Ward a market

capitalization of £131m, as grossly undervaluing the company.

He accused RTZ of trying to frighten Ward shareholders into selling out in its comments that Ward's increased profits forecast, produced on Tuesday, should be treated with caution.

Mr Frost also indicated that if he is successful in beating off RTZ, Ward would again bid for Tunnel Holdings itself.

On the stock market, Ward's share price gained 15p to 231p, RTZ's lost 2p to 42p, and Tunnel's gained 15p to 525p.

## PRICE CHANGES

### Rises

Atlantic Res 5p to 210p  
Bk of Scotland 8p to 500p  
Bur Boulton 10p to 210p  
Coalite Grp 7p to 120p  
Cornell Dresses 6p to 146p  
Crude Int 25p to 161p  
Fisons 15p to 161p  
Gripperods 6p to 115p  
Harris Q'snswy 7p to 120p  
Husky Oil 12p to 102p  
Rea Bros 10p to 102p  
Royal Worl 20p to 543p  
Uni Scientific 6p to 155p  
Vickers 6p to 155p  
Ward Trw 10p to 202p

### Falls

Amstrand 5p to 245p  
Bracken Mines 5p to 122p  
Bunash Oil 5p to 122p  
Christies Int 4p to 136p  
Chesterfield 5p to 355p  
ERF 3p to 44p  
Guinness Peat 5p to 88p  
Hampton Gold 6p to 164p  
Henry 8p to 116p  
Ingram H. 2p to 21p  
Filton Bros 5p to 263p  
Roechdale 4p to 247p  
Sotherby PB 15p to 405p  
Stibbers 1p to 27p  
Tricentrol 4p to 238p  
Ultrimar 5p to 496p

## BUSINESS BRIEFING

## Rolls aims for a record

Exports of Rolls-Royce cars are likely to set a record this year and North America could overtake Britain to become the company's biggest market.

Mr George Fenn, the chief executive, predicted yesterday.

Exports in 1981 were 26 per cent up on the previous year and only just short of the highest total ever achieved, in 1976.

Rolls-Royce sold 1,955 cars overseas last year, compared with 1,548 in 1980, of which 1,197 went to the United States and Canada. The total value of exports,

including parts, was £77m, against £65m.

Mr Fenn said they planned to increase production by between 5 and 7 per cent in 1982 and he expected that most of the extra cars would be sold abroad. Total export earnings could reach £95m.

Exports in Britain last year were 1,220, a small drop of the 1980 figure, though Mr Fenn said this was in line with the fall in new car sales generally.

He pointed out that the company had made 3,175 cars in 1981, compared with 2,850 in 1980, with a 10 per cent smaller workforce.

Mr Fenn will be pressed to make an early statement on the scope for reductions when Parliament returns this month. The high price which industrial consumers are paying for gas supplies was highlighted yesterday in a report published by National Utility Services, which showed that Britain was the only country covered by the survey which levied an extra 2 per cent charge on large power users.

This meant that consumers are paying 30p a therm compared with 29.50 paid by consumers using gas for heating.

Mr Lawson will be pressed to make an early statement on the scope for reductions when Parliament returns this month. The high price which industrial consumers are paying for gas supplies was highlighted yesterday in a report published by National Utility Services, which showed that Britain was the only country covered by the survey which levied an extra 2 per cent charge on large power users.

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## SECRETARIES

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**Executive Secretaries**

## Improvement overseas helps McCorquodale

By Paul Maidment



Mr Alastair McCorquodale

Improved earnings overseas, especially in the United States, offset a downturn in British business for McCorquodale & Co., the specialist and security printer, which reported yesterday a small advance in pretax profits for the year to September 30 to £5m from £4.9m the previous year.

"Overseas activities have continued to grow and their success has been played major part in improving the full impact of the severe recession in the United Kingdom," Mr Alastair McCorquodale, the chairman, said.

He added that the company's decision some years ago to expand overseas was now beginning to bear fruit. It planned to build on existing foreign investments, especially in the United States where it is looking for acquisitions.

Overseas trading profits contributed 37 per cent of group profits, with 40 per cent rise on last year's total. United Kingdom trading profits fell by 7 per cent.

During the year, the group closed three factories in the United Kingdom as part of a

£1.4m rationalisation plan.

These were a general book printing plant near Manchester, a small packaging case manufacturer near London and an engineering plant on the outskirts of Oldham.

It has reduced its workforce by 800 people to 2,500 over the past two years. Mr McCorquodale says there are no plans for any further redundancies.

The cost of the closure has been taken into the accounts as an extraordinary item offered by £500,000 for foreign exchange translation gains.

Even in a normal year,

these figures are only estimates. They may be adjusted, depending on the level of pay settlements in 1982 and the supply of demand for good graduate recruits.

Last year's figures.

More transcripts are available at this level, but some go to entrants with previous work experience.

† Central recruitment

Two-year cut in graduate recruitment ends

## Better outlook for class of '82

By Adrienne Gleeson

Prospects for the graduate intake of 1982 are pretty bad but they may be better than those which faced the class of '81. This is largely because, those companies which cut their graduate intake in 1980 and 1981 in anticipation of hard times to come are now starting cautiously to expand again.

Ford's case is fairly typical. Even though the 20 graduates which it expects to recruit next year will be well short of the 150-strong average of the 1970s, it is more than double last year's total. Moreover, if next year's figure is revised anyway, it is likely to be upwards. And in 1982 there will be scope for the "generalists," graduates in "non-related" disciplines such as history and English, who will be taken on as general management trainees.

At ICI it would be necessary to go back to the early 1970s or even to the expansionary years of the late 1960s, to find a "normal" year for graduate recruitment. But here again things are starting to look up. Only 60 graduates were taken in 1980, and only about half that number in 1981. In 1982 there is likely to be between 70 and 90, although many of the vacancies we already earmarked for ICI sponsored students.

Even in a normal year,

only around 15 per cent of ICI's intake would be generalists and in present conditions the proportion is likely to be lower. So the generalists will have to be of a very high calibre to succeed.

What makes a high calibre candidate? Jackie Matthiass says, who is in charge of graduate recruitment at Tate and Lyle, says that it's really a matter of personality. Tate and Lyle doesn doesn't look for any specific disciplines, though the graduate will be expected to train in finance and accountancy, production management or commercial management.

Tate and Lyle's graduate intake is split equally between generalists and recruits from the relevant disciplines, Eso.

Petroleum remains in partnership with Esso Chemicals.

This year total numbers, if changed, are likely to be marginally up on last year, and in both years the figure is rather higher than normal, partly reflecting a desire to maintain management succession, partly the fact that Esso has big capital projects coming on-stream and wants the manpower available to manage them.

At Boots, the number of graduate recruits has dropped back since the late 1970s, but the 1982 figure is not likely to be lower than that for 1981.

### Graduate recruitment in 1981-82

Recruiters	1981	1982	Generalists	Recruits from relevant disciplines	Graduates remaining after 5 years
Barclays	91	Approx 91	60-plus	Economists, statisticians, lawyers	£5,021-£7,321
Boots	80	Approx 60	35	Engineers, chemists, pharmacists etc	25,400-26,000 Approx 60%
Brit Home St BP	84	Approx 84	Almost all	Chemists, mathematicians	£4,000-plus Approx 20%
Coats Options Eso	300	Approx 300	Few	Engineers, chemists, pharmacists etc	£5,000-plus Not available
Ford	29	60-plus	Approx 40	Engineers, systems analysts, etc	£8,200 Approx 50%
ICI	Approx 30	70-80	Few	Engineers, chemists	Not available
Lloyd's M & S Metal Box	54	Approx 60	20-plus	Mathematicians, lawyers	£5,000-£7,300 Approx 60%
Prudential Tate & Lyle	17	17-plus	Few	Mechanical and electrical engineers	£8,000-£12,700 Approx 70%
Unilever	12	Approx 12	All	Engineers, scientists	£5,500-plus Not available
	83	65-100	60-plus		£5,500-plus Not available

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

## Institutions: a need for respect not reverence

It is one thing to respect the institutions, pension funds, insurance companies and unit trusts, who handle the nation's savings, but quite another to revere them. Yet many in the City are doing just this even though these institutions are as likely to lapse into error and muddle like everyone else. Prudential Assurance, our biggest investor is hailed for summoning Mr Habitat to its bar at the famous Holborn headquarters where he yesterday explained the thinking behind the merger planned with Mothercare.

This institution whip-cracking comes hard on the roasting of Lord Grade and his associates at Associated Communications Corporation for awarding around £750,000 to former colleague Mr Jack Gill who has left the group. The Pru itself ticked off fellow institutions last November for being irresponsible in selling out their shares in T.W. Ward, the cement maker in a Rio Tinto-Zinc dawn raid.

On the face of it, Mr Conran's visit looks pointless. What can he hope to tell the men at the Pru that he has not already told his own shareholders? If the answer is nothing then one can only muse at the minutes of the meeting which will presumably be prepared.



Terence Conran, chairman of Habitat

The Pru and several other institutions also seem to be getting into a muddle over their investment policies. They must decide whether they are in the business of backing entrepreneurs or not. Entrepreneurs take risks to win the sort of profits that escape more pedestrian businessmen, but sometimes they slip up. Mr Selim Zilkha succeeded brilliantly at Mothercare for some years before the secret of growth began to elude him. He hands over to another entrepreneur who thinks he can do for Mothercare what he has already done for Habitat.

There seems to be little sense in backing both Mr Zilkha and Mr Conran and then, or so it seems, pondering Mr Conran just as he exercises his entrepreneurial skills. If Mr Conran is to succeed, he must have time and time is surely what the great institutions are in a position to make available, given their own long term investment requirements.

One problem here is that institutions are perceived by outsiders to be clannish and unforgiving. The Australian entrepreneur Mr Holmes à Court, Lord Grade's new colleague, seems to have gone down reasonably in the City, but many in the square mile are as unforgiving as ever to Mr Tiny Rowland, whom, it seems, can do no right.

It is time that institutions were dislodged from their pedestal of rectitude. The interests of individual institutions are not necessarily those of other shareholders; and their investment timidity may well go against the national interest. One or two of the big brethren are accused of blocking moves to unseat lethargic managements for no better reason than they get on very well with them.

## Construction

### Papering over the cracks

Britain's construction industry is among the nation's most hard-pressed sectors. Already about 20 per cent of its workforce are without jobs if the materials producers are included and probably 25 per cent if they are removed from the picture. Over the past

two years there has been a big downturn in the volume of orders which is reflected in a woefully inadequate house building programme and a neglect of Britain's basic infrastructure, such as roads, sewers and waterways.

In the past the industry has been firm supporters of a Conservative Government, although the property industry has discovered a far more profitable existence under the Labour Party, but this report is beginning to look ragged.

Yesterday's publication of Mr John Stanley's discussion document submitted to the National Economic Development Council perhaps underscores the present Government's dilemma in being able to cope and understand the construction industry within the context of its economic policies. At best Mr Michael Heseltine's and Mr Stanley's policies aimed at stimulating construction activity is piecemeal but lacking overall direction, while at worst they paper over the increasing cracks in the industry.

The last forecast from the Building Material Producers indicated that the industry's output could fall by a staggering 13 per cent in the current financial year on top of the 5 per cent decline in 1980. While recent workload surveys from the civil engineering contractors show the sector to be in a deep and prolonged recession.

One of these studies showed that if public sector pay increases were kept in line with the private sector, savings of between £4,000m and £5,000m could be made and that if only half of Government and local authority employees lost through natural wastage are replaced, then a further saving of £3,500m would be made by 1984-5. While at the same time, an injection of £6,000m into the Government's capital expenditure programme over the next two or three years, could increase national output by 4 per cent and cut unemployment by 500,000.

### Aid for Ulster Qualified progress

The 1982-3 public spending programme announced by Northern Ireland Secretary Mr James Prior at Stormont yesterday will prove to be less of an economic boost to Ulster than his own upbeat advance billing had, perhaps unwittingly, led the Northern Ireland public, industry and unions to expect.

Government spending in the province is to be increased by £91m over the current year to £3,510m, although in real terms this is a rise of little more than one per cent. There are to be redeployments inside the Budget to reflect changing priorities.

Mr Prior forecast that the new spending would add 9,000 job "opportunities" (including 3,500 places in expanded youth training programmes, and, as such, not "real" jobs) but he was careful to stress that this would not mean a straightforward decrease of 9,000 in the province's current unemployment total of almost 109,000 since he frankly admitted that it was impossible to forecast what other jobs may disappear during the forthcoming year.

One of the budgetary redeployments is in favour of new house building and the rehabilitation and modernization of existing dwellings although in this field it is clear that the government is not prepared to spend as much as earlier indications had led observers to believe.

With some 25,000 unemployed, Ulster's hard-pressed construction industry may see an additional 2,000 jobs through the expanded housing programme, but, in the civil engineering sector, may lose a similar number. A big construction programme at Aldergrove Airport is nearing its end and road spending in the forthcoming financial year is being trimmed by £3m over the predicted last year. Virtually the only two main public contracts still running in Ulster are Belfast's link road between the M1 and M2 motorways and construction of the second Foyle Bridge at Londonderry, both of which are well advanced.

Like the driving licence centre at Swansea, did not deliver the productivity that was promised. We can be sure that their successors in the 1980s will not either.

But even if the microprocessor and the robot could be introduced in a way that used them to their greatest potential, there would be no necessary increase in unemployment. One reason is that in the offices where it is introduced, new technology is often used to increase the information available to managers rather than cut staff. Thirty years ago, the photocopier looked

The long argument between architects and a succession of governments about the fixing of fees is approaching its final stage. Its progress is being watched with keen apprehension by other professions whose work is priced according to fixed charges, irrespective of the amount of labour required for each task.

The outcome of the architect's struggle is therefore of interest to such professionals as solicitors and to those who pay for their services. Architects now occupy the centre of the stage because, almost 14 years after the Prices and Income Board decided that mandatory fee scales should be abolished, the Government has decided to abolish them and institute what it calls "free competition."

Mr Owen Luder, president of the Royal Institute of British Architects, said confidently just before Christmas that voluntary changes being prepared by his organization were "within negotiable distance" of what the Government wanted.

He was speaking less than a fortnight after Mrs Sally Oppenheim, Minister for Consumer Affairs, had threatened to impose change by law if the architects failed to produce an acceptable blueprint for voluntary reform by early March.

So far there is no sign that the Government wants to compromise.

There are essentially two stages in the "negotiable distance" mentioned by Mr Luder. One is to move from mandatory fees, under which an architect is paid a fixed percentage of the cost of the building, to a scale of recommended fees which gives some scope for haggling.

Fees charged by RIBA members under the present mandatory system are based on a scale of percentages of the building cost of each project. No member may charge less than the official percentage, which starts at 5.5 per cent on a new

take over the processing of cheques from clerks. Word processors quadruple the amount of work a typist can do. In practice, things are more complex. The theoretical gains in efficiency which the machines can deliver rarely materialise in full.

This is hardly surprising. In most economies, the actual level of productivity is far below the level which ought to be attained using existing machines. Many of the ambitious computerization schemes of the 1960s,

as if it would destroy a large percentage of office employment by its ability to cut out copy-typing.

The result has been very different. We have seen an explosion in the amount of paper at work. A combination of this and the recession has produced an extraordinary paradox. The time of greatest concern in the West about technological unemployment has coincided with one of the worst productivity performances in post-war history.

Whatever may be the cause

"Whatever the cause of the unemployment of the past six years, it cannot be technology raising productivity thus wiping out jobs.

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# Calendar of world sport for 1982

## Angling

July 24: British men's championship, fourth division, Leeds and Liverpool Canals  
Aug 14: British women's championship, London and South  
Aug 21: British men's championship, first division, River Humber, Bridgwater  
Sept 17: British men's championship, second division, Bristol Avon  
Sept 25: British men's championship, third division, River Trent (Newark)

## Archery

Mar 28: British indoor championship, RAF Cosford  
May 29-30: British field championship, Rhondda  
June 12-13: British masters, Stoneleigh  
June 30-July 2: Grand National meeting, Worcester College, Oxford  
Aug 14-15: British target championship, Stoneleigh  
Sept 11-12: World and European field championships, Kingsclere, Newbury

## Athletics

Jan 29-30: AAA and WAAA indoor championships, Cosford  
Feb 10: GB v Belgium, men; GB v Netherlands, women, indoors, Cosford  
Feb 11: Women's World cross-country championships, Carlisle  
Feb 27: East Germany v GB, indoors, Seftenberg  
Mar 6: English cross-country championships, Leeds  
Mar 6-7: European indoor championships, Millom  
Mar 7: IAAF Citizen Golden marathon, Athens  
Mar 13: England v US, indoors, Cosford  
Mar 21: World cross-country championships, Warsaw  
Apr 12: Boston marathon (US)  
May 9: London marathon  
May 20-31: UK championships, Cwmbran  
June 9: England v US v Spain v Australia, men, Crystal Palace  
June 12: National marathon championship, Gateshead  
June 13: England v Australia v Yugoslavia v Czechoslovakia, men, Gateshead  
June 18-19: GB v East Germany v Belgium, Crystal Palace  
June 26: Bislett Games, Oslo  
July 3-4: Sweden v GB v Japan, Malmo or Gothenburg  
July 9: Oslo Games  
July 9-10: English schools championships, Birmingham  
July 17: England v Kenya v Japan v Spain, men, Crystal Palace  
July 24-25: AAA championships, Crystal Palace  
July 24: Yugoslavia v England v Scotland v Spain, women, Maribor  
July 28-29: World Games, Helsinki  
July 30: Women's AAA championships, Crystal Palace  
July 31: Scotland v England v Norway, men, Edinburgh  
Aug 7: International meeting including IAAF Citizen Golden Mile, Crystal Palace  
Aug 11-12: Welsh Games, Cwmbran  
Aug 13: Talbot Games, Crystal Palace  
Aug 18-19: European Championships, Athens  
Aug 27: Van Damme meeting, Brussels  
Aug 28: Edinburgh Highland Games  
Aug 30: British Games, Crystal Palace  
Sept 6-12: European Championships, Athens  
Sept 17: Coca-Cola meeting, Crystal Palace  
Sept 18-19: BAL Cup final, Copthall  
Oct 24: New York Marathon

## Badminton

Feb 24-25: England v Sweden, Huddersfield  
Feb 26: England v Japan, Gateshead  
Feb 28: England v Japan, Preston  
Mar 2: England v Japan, Aston Villa  
Mar 4: England v Japan, Bletchley  
Mar 6: England v Japan, Farnborough, Hants  
Mar 24-25: All England championships, Wembley  
April 11: European championships, Boblingen West Germany  
May 10-11: Thomas Cup, Huddersfield  
May 12-13: Thomas Cup: England v Malaysia, Gloucester  
May 14-15: Thomas Cup, Preston  
May 16-17: Thomas Cup: Semi-final, England or Malaysia v Indonesia, Aston Villa  
May 20-21: Thomas Cup final, Albert Hall  
Oct 19-23: Masters, Albert Hall

## Basketball

Jan 23: National Cup final, Leicester  
Mar 12-13: National championship play-offs, Wembley  
Apr 26-30: European men's qualifying round, Edinburgh  
June 18: Europe v United States, Geneva  
Aug 15-28: Men's world championships, Cologne  
Sept 18: British season starts

## Billiards, snooker

Jan 10-12: Lad's Car snooker classic, Oldham  
Jan 26-31: Benson & Hedges Masters snooker championship, Wembley  
Mar 1-7: Yamaha Organs snooker classic, Derby  
Mar 11-18: World professional billiards championships, Birmingham  
Apr 20-23: World professional snooker championship, Sheffield  
Sept 25-Oct 10: Jameson Whiskey/tournament, Derby  
Oct 21-31: World team snooker championship, Reading  
Nov 24-Dec 4: UK snooker championship, Preston

## Bobsleigh, toboggan

Jan 9-10: Heaton Gold Cup, Cresta Run  
Jan 15-16: British 4-man bob, St Moritz  
Jan 16-17: Curzon Cup, Cresta Run  
Jan 22-24: European 2-man bob, Cortina  
Feb 1-2: British 4-man bob trophy, Cresta Run  
British 4-man bob, St Moritz; European 4-man bob, Cortina  
Feb 3-7: World 2-man bob St Moritz  
Feb 13: Grand National, Cresta Run  
Feb 13-14: World 4-man bob, St Moritz

## Bowls

Feb 9-12: World indoor championships, Cork  
Mar 22-24: English indoor championships, Rugby, Thornhill BC  
June 4-5: Masters, Worthing  
June 21-23: English Isles women's championships, Cardiff  
Aug 9-10: English women's championships, Lancington Snares  
Aug 9-11: British men's championships, Worthing  
Aug 15: English invitation singles finals, Worthing  
Aug 21: Midleton Cup, Worthing  
Aug 23-27: British Isles men's championships and home internationals, Edinburgh  
Aug 28: Under-25 finals, Eastbourne

## Boxing

Jan 13: England v Ireland, Coventry

Apr 4: ABA semi-finals, Preston

May 7: ABA finals, Wembley

## Canoeing

May 15-16: British wild water championships, Tryweryn  
June 19-20: International slalom, Nottingham  
July 28-29: World sprints, Belgrade  
Aug 7-8: British sprints, Nottingham  
Sept 4-5: British open slalom, Tryweryn  
Oct 30-31: International slalom, Llangollen

## Cricket

Jan 13-18: India v England, fifth Test, Madras  
Jan 22-24, 26, 27, Feb 7: Australian one-day finale  
Jan 22: India v England, one-day, Cuttack  
Jan 30-Feb 3: Australia v West Indies, third Test, Adelaide  
Jan 30-Feb 3: India v England, sixth Test, Kanpur  
Feb 10: Sri Lanka v England, Colombo  
June 2: England v India, one-day, Headingly  
June 4: England v India, one-day, Oval  
June 10-15: England v India, first Test, Lord's  
June 24-28: England v India, second Test, Old Trafford  
July 1-3: England v India, third Test, the Oval  
July 7: England v Pakistan, one-day, Trent Bridge  
July 19: England v Pakistan, one-day, Old Trafford  
July 22: England v Northern Ireland, Belfast  
July 24-28: England v India, fourth Test, Lord's  
July 29: Benson and Hedges Cup final, Lord's  
July 29-30: England v Pakistan, first Test, Edgbaston  
Aug 12-16: England v Pakistan, second Test, Lord's  
Aug 26-31: England v Pakistan, third Test, Lord's  
Sept 4: NatWest Bank Trophy final, Lord's

## Croquet

May 20-23: Inter-counties tournament, Southwick  
May 28: Wales v Scotland, Southwick  
May 29: England v Wales, Colchester  
June 12: Scotland v England, Southport  
June 14-19: Men's and women's championships, Cheltenham  
July 12-17: Open championships, Hurlingham  
Sept 7-11: President's Cup, Hurlingham  
Sept 20-22: Peel Memorials, Southwick  
Sept 2-3: All-England finals, Roehampton

## Cycling

Jan 24: British cyclo-cross championships, Sutton Coldfield  
Feb 20-21: World cyclo-cross championships, April 19-24: Sealink international, Ostend-Manchester  
May 23-June 5: Tour of Britain, Bournemouth/Blackpool  
June 26: British women's road race, Hull  
June 27: British professional road race, Harrogate  
July 3-25: Tour de France  
July 31: British track championships, Leicester  
Aug 23-29: World track championships, Leicester  
Sept 1-5: World championships, Goodwood

## Darts

Jan 9-16: World professional championships, Stoke  
Feb 23-24: World KO Cup, Oldham  
April 3: Nations Cup, Wembley

## Equestrianism

Mar 31-Apr 4: Birmingham international show jumping  
Apr 15-18: Badminton horse trials  
May 1-4: Royal Windsor horse show  
May 12-15: Hickstead show jumping  
June 2-5: Royal Bath and West Show, Shepton Mallet  
June 3-6: Bramham horse trials  
June 8-10: World show jumping championships, Dublin  
June 13-17: Royal Show, Stoneleigh  
July 13-15: Great Yorkshire Show, Harrogate  
July 19-24: Royal international horse show, Wembley  
July 29-Aug 1: Nations Cup show jumping, Hickstead  
Aug 2-7: Royal Dublin show  
Aug 11-15: World driving championships, Apeldoorn (Netherlands)  
Aug 13-14: Midland Bank championships, Luton Park  
Aug 19-22: European junior horse trials competition, Butherford Park  
Aug 27-30: British jumping, Hickstead  
Sept 1-5: World horse trials championships, Luhmuhlen (West Germany)  
Sept 1-12: Burghley horse trials  
Sept 17-19: Benson and Hedges champion ship, Carlisle  
Sept 20-Oct 3: Wyke horse trials  
Oct 4-6: Horse of the Year show, Wembley  
Dec 15-20: Olympia show

## Fencing

All events at Beaumont Centre unless stated  
Feb 6: Beaumont Cup women's foil  
Feb 13-14: Leon Paul Cup, men's foil  
Feb 13-14: Cole Cup, sabre  
Feb 13-14: English international épée  
Apr 3: Desprez Cup  
Apr 9-11: World youth championships, Buenos Aires  
May 1-2: Milner-Hallett international foil championships, Corbridge  
May 1-2: British foil championships, Corbridge, Bristol  
June 19-20: British championships, Mexico City  
July 15-30: World championships, Mexico City  
Oct 28-Nov 1: European championships, Modling (Austria)

## Gliding

June 5-12: British open class, Lasham Airfield, Alton  
July 10-15: British 15m championship, Dunsfold Downings  
Aug 21: Midleton Cup, Worthing  
Aug 23-27: British Isles men's championships and home internationals, Edinburgh  
Aug 28: Under-25 finals, Eastbourne

This will be a marvelous sporting year. Pride of place must go to the football World Cup in Spain in June and July; admittedly it will cut across traditional English summer pastimes such as Wimbledon, the Henley regatta and the Test cricket series against India.

There will be 24 nations competing for the World Cup and only one place is still in doubt; New Zealand and China will soon have resolved the differences arising from their play-off in the Asia and Oceania qualifying group. The finals will open on the evening of June 12 in the Nou Camp Stadium, Barcelona, where the holders, Argentina, will kick off in group three (which otherwise is centred in Alicante and Michel). The opening ceremony and cultural march are expected to attract a worldwide television audience of 1,300m.

It must be explained that because of the unwieldy number of teams, the 1982 World Cup will be spread over 29 days and 52 matches. At the draw on January 16, the qualifiers will be divided into six groups which will be played on a league basis. The first two in each group will proceed to the second phase: four league groups of three, and the winners will go forward to the semi-finals, a straight knockout with the losers playing for third place. England struggled to qualify and can think themselves rather fortunate to have been seeded. They will play their first round matches in Bilbao, an arrangement not entirely unconnected with the desire of the Spanish organisers to control the entry and behaviour of the hooligan element among the English fans.

There are also Scotland and Northern Ireland to cheer. Scotland will be

hoping to make amends for their disastrous showing in the 1978 finals in Argentina which was marred for them by a welter of false optimism, a couple of poor results against Peru and Iran and the Willie Johnston doping furore.

Football aside, there is much to make the mouth water in the autumn the Commonwealth Games are set for Brisbane. At one time political boycotts seemed likely to ruin these games, but prospects are brighter because the England cricket tour to India was allowed to go ahead and because the Welsh Rugby Union decided to reject an invitation to the Sanctioned Springbok tour with South Africa is still a bugbear and some African political leaders are bound to use the Springbok tour to New Zealand last summer as an excuse to keep their athletes at home.

## Motor racing, rallying

Jan 16: Monte Carlo rally starts  
Jan 23: South African grand prix, Kyalami  
Jan 28-29: Mintex rally, York  
Feb 4-5: Argentine grand prix, Buenos Aires  
Mar 21: Brazilian grand prix, Rio de Janeiro  
Apr 4-5: US West grand prix, Long Beach  
Apr 11-12: Circuit of Ireland rally, Belfast  
Apr 22: San Marino grand prix, Imola  
May 12-13: Monaco grand prix, Monte Carlo  
June 6: US grand prix, Detroit  
June 13: Canadian grand prix, Montreal  
June 19-20: Le Mans 24-hour race  
July 18: British grand prix, Brands Hatch  
July 25-26: French grand prix, Paul Ricard  
Aug 1-2: German grand prix, Zeltweg  
Aug 15: Austrian grand prix, Zeltweg  
Aug 26-27: Swiss grand prix, Dijon  
Sept 12: Italian grand prix, Monza  
Sept 25: US grand prix, Las Vegas  
Nov 7: Nov 27: Formula 1 race, London-Brighton  
Nov 24: RAC rally  
To be confirmed: Australian grand prix, Dutch grand prix

## Netball

Feb 20: England v Scotland, Sunderland  
March 6-7: British Isles championship (under-18s), Dublin  
March 20: Wales v England, Cardiff  
April 3: Inter-counties tournament, Battersea Park  
May 8: National club finals  
Nov 27: England v New Zealand, Wembley

## Orienteering

April 9-12: Jan Kjellström Trophy, Bracknell  
May 19: British championships, Bolton  
May 26: Sweden v Denmark, Sweden  
June 12-13: British relay championships, Wales  
July 19-20: European Cup, Wimborne  
Aug 1-2: Continental Cup, Stirling  
To be confirmed: GB v US v Canada

## Polo

May 29-June 6: Queen's Cup, Windsor  
June 10-20: Royal Windsor Cup  
July 1-18: Cowdray Gold Cup (Hilversum Open)  
July 25-26: Imperial International, Wimborne  
Aug 1-2: Cowdray Park Challenge Cup  
Aug 6-15: National 16-goal championship, Cirencester

## Power boat racing

June 5-6: Bristol grand prix  
Aug 26-30: Holme Pierrepont grand prix

## Racing

Feb 13: Schweppes Gold Trophy, Newbury  
Feb 5-7: Arena meeting, Paris  
Feb 14-16: British short course, Newcastle  
Mar 18: Gold Cup, Cheltenham  
Mar 27: Lincoln Handicap, Doncaster  
Apr 3-4: Grand National, Liverpool  
Apr 19-20: Grand National, Newmarket  
May 1-2: 2,000 Guineas, Newmarket  
May 15-16: 2,000 Guineas, The Curragh  
May 22-23: Irish 1,000 Guineas, The Curragh  
June 2: Derby, Epsom  
June 3: Coronation Cup, Epsom  
June 5: Oaks, Epsom  
June 6-7: Grand Derby, Cheltenham  
June 13-14: Royal Ascot  
June 28-19: Irish Derby, The Curragh  
July 3-4: Eclipse Stakes, Sandown  
July 8-9: July Cup, Newmarket  
July 17: Irish Oaks, The Curragh  
July 24: King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes, Ascot  
July 27-31: Goodwood meeting  
Aug 17: Benson and Hedges Gold Cup, York  
Aug 24-25: Arlington Million, Arlington Park (US)  
Sept 11: St Leger, Doncaster  
Sept 29: Cheveley Park Stakes, Newmarket  
Oct 2: Cambridgeshire, Newmarket  
Oct 3: Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe, Longchamp  
Oct 9-10: Irish St Leger, The Curragh  
Oct 16-17: Doncaster, Newmarket  
Oct 16: Champion Stakes, Newmarket  
Cesarewitch, Newmarket  
Oct 23: Futurity Stakes, Doncaster  
Nov 13: Mackeson Gold Cup, Cheltenham  
Nov 27: Hennessy Gold Cup, Newbury  
Dec 11: Kennedy Construction Handicap Chase, Cheltenham  
Dec 27: King George VI Steeplechase, Kempton Park

## Rackets, Real tennis

Events at Queen's Club, London, unless stated  
Jan 10-12: Eric Harris Cup (real tennis) under-21s  
Jan 12-13: Amateur rackets singles  
Jan 12-13: Ladies' real tennis  
Jan 15-17: Amateur rackets doubles  
Feb 12-21: Noel Bruce Cup rackets  
Mar 8-21: Amateur real tennis singles, Hampton Court  
Mar 25-29: Public schools rackets doubles  
Mar 26-27: Open rackets singles  
May 6-7: Women's open real tennis singles, Hayling Island  
May 14-16: Amateur real tennis doubles, Camford

## Modern pentathlon

Apr 23-24: British triathlon championships, Crystal Palace  
May 4: Champion of champions, Crystal Palace  
May 9-10: Women's European judo, Oslo  
April 24-25: British men's judo, Crystal Palace  
May 12-17: European men's judo, Rostock (EC)  
May 15-16: European karate, Göteborg  
July 22-23: British club championships, Birmingham  
July 25-26: European club karate, Stuttgart  
Sept 9-12: European team judo, Roma  
Nov 26-28: World karate, Sindelfingen (WG)  
Dec 4-5: Women's world judo, Paris

## Motor cycling

Apr 9: Transatlantic Trophy meeting, Brands Hatch  
Apr 11: Transatlantic Trophy, Mallory Park  
Apr 12: Transatlantic Trophy, Oulton Park  
May 30: King of Brands, Brands Hatch  
June 5-11: Isle of Man TT races  
July 24-25: Race of Acers, Silverstone  
Aug 1-2: British grand prix, Silverstone  
Aug 21-22: British grand prix, Dundrod  
Sept 11-12: World endurance championship, Donington Park  
Sept 18-19: Race of the year meeting, Mallory Park  
Oct 2-3: British biathlon, York  
Oct 21-22: Powerbike international, Brands Hatch

## Commonwealth Games

Brisbane, Sept 30-Oct 9  
Archery: Oct 2-5 (Murrarrie Recreation Reserve)  
Athletics: Oct 3-9 (Queen Elizabeth II Jubilee Sports Centre)  
Badminton: Oct 1-8 (Chandler Complex)  
Bowling: Oct 1-8 (Moore Park Bowls Club)  
Boxing: Oct 1-8 (Festive Hall)  
Cycling: Oct 1-8 (Chandler Velodrome)  
Shooting: Oct 1-8 (Belmont Range)  
Swimming: Oct 1-5 (Chandler Aquatic Centre)  
Weightlifting: Oct 1-5 (Chandler Complex)  
Wrestling: Oct 6-8 (City Hall)

## Rugby Union

Jan 9: Barbarians v Australia, Cardiff

Jan 16: Scotland v England, Murrayfield



# Educational, Careers and Training

## BEDFORD JUNIOR SCHOOL

Bedford Park, Goudhurst, Kent, TN17 2SH.  
Telephone: Goudhurst (STD 0380) 211221.

Member of Girls' Schools Association (GSA)  
and Junior Schools Association (USA)

### SCHOLARSHIPS AND BURSARIES 1982

The Governors of this Independent Public School for 400 girls are offering a number of Scholarships both to Boarding and Day Girls for September 1982. Eligibility: Age range not less than 10 years and not more than 14 years by 31st August, 1982.

The Examination: All Entrants: English (Comprehension and Story), Mathematics, Reading Test, General Paper, and a Mental Ability Test.

In addition to French at 12+ and 13+

Venue of Awards: One Major Boarding Scholarship and One Major Day Girl Scholarship to the value of 70% of the annual fees and a number of awards, depending on the ability of the candidates, of between 25% and 66% of the Boarding and Day Fees.

The Venue: Bedgworth Lower School, Hawkhurst, Kent.

The Date: Friday, 30 March, 1982.

### MUSIC SCHOLARSHIPS ARE AVAILABLE.

### SCHOLARSHIPS 1982-SIXTH FORM AWARDS

#### THE HOLLINGTON PARK SCHOLARSHIPS

Four Scholarships, varying in value from one-third to two-thirds of the annual fees will be available to candidates expected to achieve good G.C.E. 'O' Level results in June 1982. Awards will be made on the results of an examination in the three subjects chosen for G.C.E. 'A' Level, together with a General Paper, which will take place at Bedgworth Upper School on 25th and 26th March, 1982, and an Interview. If necessary, arrangements will be made to accommodate free of charge candidates coming from long distances.

### PRE-VOCATIONAL COURSE AWARDS

A number of awards up to the value of one-half of the current fees are available to girls wishing to enter Sixth Form courses in the Commercial, General, Sixth Form Agricultural, Hotel and Catering, Riding and Computer Studies; awards will be dependent on the candidate's school record, public examination results, a Scholarship General Paper and one nominated academic subject, and interview.

### DE MOAILLES TRUST BURSARIES

De Moailles Trust Bursaries are available to candidates who are studying in Church of England Clergy. Provided that satisfactory standards are maintained by School, examinations, awards will remain as provided by the annual fees and will not be reduced in value by any subsequent increases.

Applications: Forms for both Scholarships and Bursaries are available from the Registrar, Bedgworth School, Bedgworth Park, Goudhurst, Kent, TN17 2SH, who will be pleased to send further details and information about the school on request.

## THE ROYAL SOLDIERS' DAUGHTERS' SCHOOL, 65 ROSSLYN HILL, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON NW3 5UD

The Board of Governors invite applications for the post of PRINCIPAL, a challenging and interesting appointment in a Hall of Residence involving the charge of 135 girls from ages 6-18, who attend Inner London Education Authority schools, primary and secondary day schools. The post entails not only the care and welfare of the girls and the direction of the Staff, but also close liaison with the day schools used: the work is primarily pastoral and administrative, but some educational and medical knowledge is highly desirable.

The School is in a modern well equipped building within which the Principal has an attractive self contained two bedroom flat of charge. Board is also free of charge during term time.

Starting salary will be £5,402 plus London Allowance; service increments of £100 p.a. are awarded after the probationary period and after each completed year of service to a maximum of £700 p.a. The Principal is required to join the School's Inland Revenue approved Pension Scheme. Paid holidays are the normal school holidays.

The successful applicant will be required to take up her appointment on 1st September 1982.

Applications in writing should be sent to the Secretary by the 18th February 1982, stating age, experience and qualifications.

### The Incorporated Society of Valuers and Auctioneers

Applications are invited for the following post in the Education and Membership Department (re-advertisement)

**Assistant Education Officer**  
I.S.V.A.  
Langdon Gate,  
London SW1X 0AS  
Closing date: 21st January

**ST. ANTHONY'S SECRETARIAL COLLEGE, KENSINGTON**  
Diploma, certificate and certificate courses begin in September. Applications, with curriculum vitae, should be made to:

The Education and Membership Officer  
I.S.V.A.  
Langdon Gate,  
London SW1X 0AS

Closing date: 21st January

**LONDON COLLEGE OF SECRETARIES**  
Comprehensive secretarial training, Residential and Day Students.  
COURSE COMMENCES 14th JANUARY, 1982  
8 PARK CRESCENT PORTLAND PLACE LONDON W1N 4DB 01-580 5769

**THE ROYAL RUTHERFORD SCHOLARSHIP**

This award, for graduates of exceptional promise and ability in the field of Economics, is for students of the Royal Society of Arts. It is open to students of the Royal Society of Arts, with a preference for experiments in the field of Economics. Candidates of similar merit, if from October to December, from such other date as may be determined by the Royal Society of Arts, will be considered. The British Commonwealth other than the United Kingdom, and graduated. The value of the scholarship will be £3,200 per annum on appointment for three years. The Royal Society of Arts, will normally be awarded to students who have research interests in the field of Economics.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Royal Society of Arts, 24 Grosvenor Gardens, London SW1W 0AA. Applications should be sent by 1st February, 1982.

Anurin Davies, Registrar.

**LANGHANS SECRETARIAL COLLEGE, LONDON**

Full time one- and two-year courses leading to professional qualifications.

Langhans Word Processing Course, now available for advanced students every week.

University of Keele REGISTRAR

Applications are invited for the post of Registrar with effect from 1 October, 1982, or as soon as possible thereafter, until the retirement of Mr. F. N. Hodgkinson, OBE. Applicants should be graduates with wide administrative and organisational experience.

Further details contact: M. H. Senard School of Languages, 10 Queen's Gate, London SW7 1PT Tel: 01-580 6204.

**MARC-HENRI SENARD School of Languages Ltd**

**FRENCH TUITION**

Learn French in the comfort of your home or office. No trouble of transport before your lessons.

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## Recruitment Opportunities

**THE COURT OF JUSTICE  
OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES**  
is organizing a competition, based on qualifications and tests, to constitute a reserve for future recruitment of

### english-language lawyer linguists (translators)

The net monthly salary for an unmarried official in receipt of the expatriation allowance will vary according to training and experience between BF 95,212 (£1,250) and BF 104,163 (£1,370).

**Conditions:**  
 candidates must be nationals of one of the Member States of the European Communities;  be under the age of 38 on 31 December 1981;  have a perfect command of English, a thorough knowledge of French and a good knowledge of another official language of the European Communities;  have an honours degree in Law (United Kingdom or Ireland) or be a barrister, advocate or solicitor.

Further information and the obligatory application form (reference Official Journal of the E.C. no. C 328) may be obtained on request in writing from:

Press and Information Office, Commission of the European Communities, 20 Kensington Palace Gardens, London W8 4QQ;  
 7 Alva Street, Edinburgh EH2 4PH;  
 4 Cathedral Road, Cardiff CF1 9SG.  
 Applications must be received not later than

31st January 1982.

### Kensington Palace Curator, Court Dress Collection

... to be responsible for setting up the collection for initial display to the public some time in 1984. Its care and cataloguing, and its augmentation by further loans and gifts. Examples of dress on display will include Household, Civil, Diplomatic, Consular and Colonial uniforms; velvet and cloth Court Dress; uniforms of the Lieutenants and various Royal bodyguards and Household, together with examples of foreign diplomatic uniforms as worn at the Court of St James.

Candidates (normally aged at least 26) must have a sound knowledge of costume, preferably of uniforms. They should normally have a degree with 1st or 2nd class honours in History or History of Art, or an equivalent.

Please quote ref: G/1382.

**Department of Environment**

### INTERNATIONAL PLANNED PARENTHOOD FEDERATION

Is a non-governmental voluntary organisation constituted of voluntary Associations devoted to family planning and support programmes in over one hundred different countries, largely through its own affiliates. It works in close collaboration with other international agencies and national programmes. The Associations are grouped into six regions. Applications are invited from suitably qualified applicants, to work for the East and South East Asia and Oceania Bureau (SEAOB) based in London, UK.

### Regional Director

who will head the Bureau. The successful candidate, male or female, will work in consultation with the Regional Council and its committees, composed of volunteers; assist associations in developing programmes, co-ordinate the provision of funds and technical assistance to associations; represent the Federation's agencies at the national and regional level and advise the Secretary General on regional matters. This will require considerable travel in the field.

Candidates must hold a recognised degree in the humanities, social sciences or medicine and have substantial experience in a similar voluntary capacity, particularly in family planning and/or programmes preferably in social welfare, public health, family planning or population. First-hand knowledge and experience of the region is essential and knowledge of one of the regional languages would be an advantage. Age: 35-45 years. Salary: £11,000 p.a. together with any outstanding candidate above this age will be considered.

Salary £11,000 p.a. together with other fringe benefits.

### Assistant Regional Director

who will be required to supervise a small team of Programme Officers based in the field and ensure that assistance required by Associations is provided. He/she will also deputies for the Regional Director in his/her absence and undertake field visits on his/her behalf.

Candidates must have qualifications and experience similar in nature and level to those for the Regional Director but may have experience at a lower level. The preferred candidate will be between 35 to 45 years.

Salary £11,000 p.a. together with other fringe benefits.

**Programme Adviser**

provide up-to-date analysis and interpretation of data/information on all aspects of the SEAOB region i.e. family planning, population, social, economic and political trends.

Candidates must have a degree, preferably in social sciences, economics/politics, together with experience in field-related research gained in the region.

Salary £11,000 p.a. together with other fringe benefits.

Applications, in English with full curriculum vitae and names of two referees, should be sent simultaneously to:

(i) Director Personnel, International Planned Parenthood Federation, 18-20 Lower Regent Street, London SW1Y 4PW.

(ii) Dr W R Raasayegam, Chairman, ESEAO Regional Council, 233 Middle Road, Singapore 0718, Republic of Singapore.

to reach them by 21st January, 1982.

### SCOTLAND

Our client is the owner of an elegant country house hotel lying in its own large grounds near Inverness. They have asked us to help them find staff for the 1982 season, one to two people required. We require reliable hard working persons who must be good losers and who will enjoy the enormous variety of duties involved in a privately run establishment. These will include everything from housekeeping, assisting with cooking to flower arranging. Please ring Jacques Garsie for more details.

Tel: 01-730 5148 (24hrs)

Recruitment Consultants

### NATIONAL GARDENS SCHEME Organising Secretary (designate)

Applications are invited for the above post from Persons aged between 35 and 50. Further details and job description may be obtained by writing to:

The Chairman,  
National Gardens Scheme,  
57 Lower Belgrave Street, London SW1W 0LR

## Closing date for Police Graduate Entry Scheme. January 29th.

Because of the complex problems of today's society the Police have an increasing need for highly qualified men and women.

The 'Graduate Entry Scheme' is designed for people considered to have the potential for promotion to the rank of Inspector and beyond early in their career.

You may apply if you are a graduate,

To Supt. John M. Adams B.A., Room 556, Home Office, Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9AT.

Please send me your booklet and application form.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

University/Polytechnic/College \_\_\_\_\_

My Degree Course \_\_\_\_\_

or in the final year of any full-time degree course.

You must also be under thirty and meet the physical requirements.

To discover more about a Police career, and salary levels, contact your Careers Adviser or send in this coupon. But don't delay.

Final closing date for applications is 29th January 1982.

## POLICE OFFICER

IF YOU'VE GOT A LOT TO OFFER US, WE'VE GOT A LOT TO OFFER YOU.

### THE COURT OF JUSTICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

is organizing a competition, based on qualifications and tests, to constitute a reserve for future recruitment of

### english-language secretarial assistants and typists

**Conditions:**

certificates must be nationals of one of the Member States of the European Communities;  be under the age of 30 on 31 December 1981;  have a thorough knowledge of English and a satisfactory knowledge of another official language of the European Communities.

Certificates or diplomas and practical experience required:

- Secretarial assistants: final secondary education certificate or equivalent practical experience, and 2 years' relevant experience.

- Typists: secondary commercial, technical vocational studies or equivalent practical experience, and 1 year's relevant experience.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 29 January 1982) write to Civil Service Commission, Almon Road, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 88551 (answering service operates outside office hours).

Press and Information Office, Commission of the European Communities, 20 Kensington Palace Gardens, London W8 4QQ;

7 Alva Street, Edinburgh EH2 4PH; 4 Cathedral Road, Cardiff CF1 9SG.

Applications must be received not later than

31st January 1982.

### The Wellington Private Hospital Ltd. Wellington Place, London, NW8

#### ASSOCIATE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Due to a 110 bed expansion in London of this prestigious private hospital a position has been created for the above post.

The successful applicant will report directly to the Executive Director and will possess a minimum of three years' experience in hospital administration, preferably in the private sector. A proven record of running day to day operations in a similar capacity, along with a working knowledge of expense controls and budgets, is desirable. Previous commissioning and pre-opening experience of a new facility would be an advantage. The successful candidate will be made accountable for staying within construction and purchasing budgets on this major project.

The hospital offers a competitive salary, free meals on duty, free membership to a medical insurance scheme and a contributory pension scheme along with an excellent working environment.

For an application form please write to the Personnel Department or telephone

01-586 5959 extension 2710.

### PA/MARKETING EXECUTIVE

Senior partner of Mayfair based international firm of Industrial Surveyors and Valuers requires Personal Assistant/Marketing Executive.

Duties include:

a. Processing policy division throughout various office locations.

b. Co-ordinating firms business development department.

Qualifications of successful applicant will include:

- Self-motivation, outgoing personality and ability to get on with people inside and outside the organization. Degree/qualification desirable (newly called barrister ideal).

Please apply in writing with curriculum vitae to:

Box No. 1184G, The Times.

### Redbridge

London Borough

Following a re-organisation of the Council's top administration and management (coinciding with the retirement in the Spring of the present Borough Secretary, Mr. L. C. Alexander) the Council is seeking a person of proven ability, qualification and experience as their new

### Director of Administration & Legal Services

A salary of not less than £22,500 (excluding allowances) is offered.

This is a new Directorate (one of six) with responsibility for the Council's legal, administrative, committee, personnel and common services. The Directors will form the top management team, each with wide spheres of responsibility, who, with the Chief Executive will provide an efficient organisation for the effective implementation of the Council's policy.

Persons able to demonstrate a successful record of achievement at top management level with extensive relevant experience are invited to apply for further particulars and application form from the Chief Executive, London Borough of Redbridge, Town Hall, High Road, Ilford, Essex, to be returned by 29 January.

### AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

requires a

HEAD of its MEMBERSHIP DEPARTMENT

at its London-based International Secretariat. The Membership Department encourages the development of Amnesty International throughout the world and provides advice and support to the international membership on a wide range of activities.

Applicants should be familiar with the aims and methods of Amnesty International and should have sound political judgment and experience in a managerial role. Fluency in English essential and a working knowledge of French, Spanish or German desirable. Salary approx £10,000 per annum (index-linked). For a detailed job specification and application form send a large s.a.e. to the Personnel Department, Amnesty International, 10 Southampton Street, London WC2E 7HZ.

Closing date for the return of completed application forms: January 25, 1982.

### CAN YOU BRING A SHREWD BUSINESS ACUMEN TO THE BEAUTY BUSINESS?

If you have a shrewd business acumen, a flair for health and beauty consultancy and no reasons to keep you rooted in bleak Britain, then this is a unique take-free opportunity.

More than 1000 of the most prestigious and financially powerful Middle Eastern Sheikhs are looking for a manageress to run a new health and beauty club.

The centre offers a whole range of facilities—including a fully equipped gymnasium, saunas, Jacuzzi, massage, hairdressing, dietary consultancy and beauty treatments. All it needs is a charismatic personality to be responsive, friendly, efficient, professional, courteous and relaxed.

A self-starter with proven entrepreneurial talent and impressive management track record and at least a year's experience in the health and beauty industry is essential. A background in dietetics, nutritional consultancy and physical fitness training is particularly important.

Quotations start at £24,329 to £27,418 per annum, non contributory pension scheme.

Further details of the post can be obtained from The Secretary, Middle Eastern Division, 100 London Wall, EC2M 5AZ.

Applications including a curriculum vitae and names of three referees should be sent to:

Barbara Nokes

at Landseer International Ltd.

International Recruitment Consultants

38 Great Smith Street, Westminster, London SW1P 4DU

Tel. 01-222 0686 for further information and an application form.

## Chief Executive

£24,506-£26,225 (including London Weighting and supplement of 4%)

Applications are invited for the above post which will become vacant on the retirement of the present holder.

The Commission's present task is the management of the commercial and industrial assets in eight substantially developed new towns and to carry out the disposal of these assets to the private sector or local authorities as appropriate. The book value of the Commission's net assets is £348m, with a current net value of the order of £550m.

At Corby however, the Commission is carrying out a substantial industrial development programme to provide more jobs in the town following the closure of the steelworks.

The Chief Executive is responsible to the Commission for the whole of its organisation and operations, both at London Headquarters and in towns. Administrative and managerial ability of a high order is essential as the Chief Executive is required to play a leading role in the formulation of policy and the direction and co-ordination of a multi-professional team presently in central and detached locations. Applicants must also have the ability and will to carry out the Commission's role, for which it is responsible to the Secretary of State for the Environment, and maintain good relations with local authorities in all the towns concerned.

The post is in the London Headquarters and is pensionable. The Government has announced its intention to wind up the Commission in due course, but has stated that this will not be before 31st December 1984. Legislation will be required.

Further details of the Commission's function and organisation will be supplied on request.

Full applications marked "Confidential," together with the names, addresses and telephone numbers of two referees, should be sent to R.M. Clarke, Chief Executive, Commission for the New Towns, Glen House, Stag Plaza, London, SW1E 5AJ not later than Thursday, 21st January 1982.

Selected applicants will be interviewed in Glen House on Friday, 5th February, 1982.

### Commission for the new towns

## Partnership Secretary

### Architects

### London

appropriate qualification would be advantageous. The make up of the remuneration package is flexible and for negotiation, with a salary in the range of £13,000 to £16,000. A pension scheme is provided and relocation assistance available.

Write for an application form or send brief CV to the address below, quoting ref: PF567/859/T on both letter and envelope, and advising us of any other applications you have made to PA Personnel Services within the last twelve months. No details are divulged to clients without prior permission. Initial interviews will be conducted by PA Consultants.

### PA Personnel Services

Hyde Park House, 60a Knightsbridge, London SW1X 7

## DEATHS

**Lover.**—On January 4th, Irene Glaves, 69, died at her home in New Malden, Surrey. Cremation arrangements have been made.

**BIRTHS**

**ALLEN.**—On January 6th to Sheila and John Smith, 39, of London. This is the first of whom I said. After birth he was preferred before me, which was before me, for Jan 1: £1,300.

**CLIFFORD BROWN.**—On December 29th, to Vanessa and Philip. No details.

**COLES.**—On December 30th John and Diane (nee Arlott), 30, of Merton, Surrey. (Afterwards.)

**EASTON.**—On January 1st, at St. George's Hospital, London, to Heather (neé Newton) and John, 33, son of Roger (deceased). (Afterwards.)

**EDWARD.**—On January 1st, at St. Mary's Hospital, London, to Mary, 26, daughter of (Katherine) Mary.

**ENRIS.**—On 8th January in Washington, D.C., to John (neé Soff) and Antonia, 30, son of (Afterwards.)

**EVERETT.**—On 8th January, 1982, in Thirsk, North Yorkshire, to Glynis, 50, widow of Peter (deceased). (Afterwards.)

**MERITAGE.**—On 8th January, to Nicola (neé Stirling) and Jonathan, 26, son of (Afterwards.)

**JASCHINS.**—On 8th January, to Nick and Debbie Edward James, 29, son of (Afterwards.)

**JENKIN.**—On 8th January, to Judith and Michael, Bath.

**KELLY.**—On 8th January, to Christopher (deceased) and Jennifer (neé Megan).

**MACDONALD.**—On 8th January, to John, Peter—daughter of Hamish and wife of Peter—daughter of Hamish.

**MCALPIN.**—On December 31st to Victoria and Angus, 29, son of (Afterwards.)

**WING.**—On January 1st, at St. John's Hospital, London, to Jonathan (neé James).

**LAMPE.**—On January 4th, at St. John's Hospital, London, to Jonathan (neé James) and Tom—daughter (Rebecca).

**MACDONALD.**—On 8th January, to John, Peter—daughter of Hamish and wife of Peter—daughter of Hamish.

**MCALPIN.**—On December 31st to Victoria and Angus, 29, son of (Afterwards.)

**ROBERTSON.**—On January 1st, to Richard and Christopher, St. John's Hospital, Chelmsford.

**SCOTT.**—On January 1st, to John, 26, son of (Afterwards.)

**WHITEHORN.**—On January 1st, to Richard and Christopher, St. John's Hospital, Chelmsford.

**VINCENT.**—On December 27th, to John, 26, son of (Afterwards.)

**WILLIAMS.**—On January 1st, to John, 26, son of (Afterwards.)

**TAYLOR.**—On 8th January, 1982, to John, 26, son of (Afterwards.)

**WARRICK.**—On 16th December, to Linda, 26, son of (Afterwards.)

**MARRIAGES**

**SUMMERTON.**—BEN WICK.—On January 2nd, to Margaret, 21, of St. George's Church, Corby, Northants. Son of Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Wick.

**GOLDEN WEDDING.**—On 10th January, 1952, at St. Paul's Church, Fulham Palace, Fulham, London, Peter to Janet, 30, daughter of (Afterwards.)

**DEATHS**

**ANDERSON.**—Gardener, at home on 3rd January, 1982, Brigadier Robert Charles Andrew Anderson, 50, D.S.O., M.C., Royal Pioneer Regiment, Royal Engineers, Burgham, Highlanders, 1942-1945, 1952-1962, 1962-1963, 1963-1964, 1964-1965, 1965-1966, 1966-1967, 1967-1968, 1968-1969, 1969-1970, 1970-1971, 1971-1972, 1972-1973, 1973-1974, 1974-1975, 1975-1976, 1976-1977, 1977-1978, 1978-1979, 1979-1980, 1980-1981, 1981-1982, 1982-1983, 1983-1984, 1984-1985, 1985-1986, 1986-1987, 1987-1988, 1988-1989, 1989-1990, 1990-1991, 1991-1992, 1992-1993, 1993-1994, 1994-1995, 1995-1996, 1996-1997, 1997-1998, 1998-1999, 1999-2000, 2000-2001, 2001-2002, 2002-2003, 2003-2004, 2004-2005, 2005-2006, 2006-2007, 2007-2008, 2008-2009, 2009-2010, 2010-2011, 2011-2012, 2012-2013, 2013-2014, 2014-2015, 2015-2016, 2016-2017, 2017-2018, 2018-2019, 2019-2020, 2020-2021, 2021-2022, 2022-2023, 2023-2024, 2024-2025, 2025-2026, 2026-2027, 2027-2028, 2028-2029, 2029-2030, 2030-2031, 2031-2032, 2032-2033, 2033-2034, 2034-2035, 2035-2036, 2036-2037, 2037-2038, 2038-2039, 2039-2040, 2040-2041, 2041-2042, 2042-2043, 2043-2044, 2044-2045, 2045-2046, 2046-2047, 2047-2048, 2048-2049, 2049-2050, 2050-2051, 2051-2052, 2052-2053, 2053-2054, 2054-2055, 2055-2056, 2056-2057, 2057-2058, 2058-2059, 2059-2060, 2060-2061, 2061-2062, 2062-2063, 2063-2064, 2064-2065, 2065-2066, 2066-2067, 2067-2068, 2068-2069, 2069-2070, 2070-2071, 2071-2072, 2072-2073, 2073-2074, 2074-2075, 2075-2076, 2076-2077, 2077-2078, 2078-2079, 2079-2080, 2080-2081, 2081-2082, 2082-2083, 2083-2084, 2084-2085, 2085-2086, 2086-2087, 2087-2088, 2088-2089, 2089-2090, 2090-2091, 2091-2092, 2092-2093, 2093-2094, 2094-2095, 2095-2096, 2096-2097, 2097-2098, 2098-2099, 2099-2010, 2010-2011, 2011-2012, 2012-2013, 2013-2014, 2014-2015, 2015-2016, 2016-2017, 2017-2018, 2018-2019, 2019-2020, 2020-2021, 2021-2022, 2022-2023, 2023-2024, 2024-2025, 2025-2026, 2026-2027, 2027-2028, 2028-2029, 2029-2030, 2030-2031, 2031-2032, 2032-2033, 2033-2034, 2034-2035, 2035-2036, 2036-2037, 2037-2038, 2038-2039, 2039-2040, 2040-2041, 2041-2042, 2042-2043, 2043-2044, 2044-2045, 2045-2046, 2046-2047, 2047-2048, 2048-2049, 2049-2050, 2050-2051, 2051-2052, 2052-2053, 2053-2054, 2054-2055, 2055-2056, 2056-2057, 2057-2058, 2058-2059, 2059-2060, 2060-2061, 2061-2062, 2062-2063, 2063-2064, 2064-2065, 2065-2066, 2066-2067, 2067-2068, 2068-2069, 2069-2070, 2070-2071, 2071-2072, 2072-2073, 2073-2074, 2074-2075, 2075-2076, 2076-2077, 2077-2078, 2078-2079, 2079-2080, 2080-2081, 2081-2082, 2082-2083, 2083-2084, 2084-2085, 2085-2086, 2086-2087, 2087-2088, 2088-2089, 2089-2090, 2090-2091, 2091-2092, 2092-2093, 2093-2094, 2094-2095, 2095-2096, 2096-2097, 2097-2098, 2098-2099, 2099-2010, 2010-2011, 2011-2012, 2012-2013, 2013-2014, 2014-2015, 2015-2016, 2016-2017, 2017-2018, 2018-2019, 2019-2020, 2020-2021, 2021-2022, 2022-2023, 2023-2024, 2024-2025, 2025-2026, 2026-2027, 2027-2028, 2028-2029, 2029-2030, 2030-2031, 2031-2032, 2032-2033, 2033-2034, 2034-2035, 2035-2036, 2036-2037, 2037-2038, 2038-2039, 2039-2040, 2040-2041, 2041-2042, 2042-2043, 2043-2044, 2044-2045, 2045-2046, 2046-2047, 2047-2048, 2048-2049, 2049-2050, 2050-2051, 2051-2052, 2052-2053, 2053-2054, 2054-2055, 2055-2056, 2056-2057, 2057-2058, 2058-2059, 2059-2060, 2060-2061, 2061-2062, 2062-2063, 2063-2064, 2064-2065, 2065-2066, 2066-2067, 2067-2068, 2068-2069, 2069-2070, 2070-2071, 2071-2072, 2072-2073, 2073-2074, 2074-2075, 2075-2076, 2076-2077, 2077-2078, 2078-2079, 2079-2080, 2080-2081, 2081-2082, 2082-2083, 2083-2084, 2084-2085, 2085-2086, 2086-2087, 2087-2088, 2088-2089, 2089-2090, 2090-2091, 2091-2092, 2092-2093, 2093-2094, 2094-2095, 2095-2096, 2096-2097, 2097-2098, 2098-2099, 2099-2010, 2010-2011, 2011-2012, 2012-2013, 2013-2014, 2014-2015, 2015-2016, 2016-2017, 2017-2018, 2018-2019, 2019-2020, 2020-2021, 2021-2022, 2022-2023, 2023-2024, 2024-2025, 2025-2026, 2026-2027, 2027-2028, 2028-2029, 2029-2030, 2030-2031, 2031-2032, 2032-2033, 2033-2034, 2034-2035, 2035-2036, 2036-2037, 2037-2038, 2038-2039, 2039-2040, 2040-2041, 2041-2042, 2042-2043, 2043-2044, 2044-2045, 2045-2046, 2046-2047, 2047-2048, 2048-2049, 2049-2050, 2050-2051, 2051-2052, 2052-2053, 2053-2054, 2054-2055, 2055-2056, 2056-2057, 2057-2058, 2058-2059, 2059-2060, 2060-2061, 2061-2062, 2062-2063, 2063-2064, 2064-2065, 2065-2066, 2066-2067, 2067-2068, 2068-2069, 2069-2070, 2070-2071, 2071-2072, 2072-2073, 2073-2074, 2074-2075, 2075-2076, 2076-2077, 2077-2078, 2078-2079, 2079-2080, 2080-2081, 2081-2082, 2082-2083, 2083-2084, 2084-2085, 2085-2086, 2086-2087, 2087-2088, 2088-2089, 2089-2090, 2090-2091, 2091-2092, 2092-2093, 2093-2094, 2094-2095, 2095-2096, 2096-2097, 2097-2098, 2098-2099, 2099-2010, 2010-2011, 2011-2012, 2012-2013, 2013-2014, 2014-2015, 2015-2016, 2016-2017, 2017-2018, 2018-2019, 2019-2020, 2020-2021, 2021-2022, 2022-2023, 2023-2024, 2024-2025, 2025-2026, 2026-2027, 2027-2028, 2028-2029, 2029-2030, 2030-2031, 2031-2032, 2032-2033, 2033-2034, 2034-2035, 2035-2036, 2036-2037, 2037-2038, 2038-2039, 2039-2040, 2040-2041, 2041-2042, 2042-2043, 2043-2044, 2044-2045, 2045-2046, 2046-2047, 2047-2048, 2048-2049, 2049-2050, 2050-2051, 2051-2052, 2052-2053, 2053-2054, 2054-2055, 2055-2056, 2056-2057, 2057-2058, 2058-2059, 2059-2060, 2060-2061, 2061-2062, 2062-2063, 2063-2064, 2064-2065, 2065-2066, 2066-2067, 2067-2068, 2068-2069, 2069-2070, 2070-2071, 2071-2072, 2072-2073, 2073-2074, 2074-2075, 2075-2076, 2076-2077, 2077-2078, 2078-2079, 2079-2080, 2080-2081, 2081-2082, 2082-2083, 2083-2084, 2084-2085, 2085-2086, 2086-2087, 2087-2088, 2088-2089, 2089-2090, 2090-2091, 2091-2092, 2092-2093, 2093-2094, 2094-2095, 2095-2096, 2096-2097, 2097-2098, 2098-2099, 2099-2010, 2010-2011, 2011-2012, 2012-2013, 2013-2014, 2014-2015, 2015-2016, 2016-2017, 2017-2018, 2018-2019, 2019-2020, 2020-2021, 2021-2022, 2



# Mass votes give hope of peace in Ford dispute

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

Ford appeared virtually certain last night of winning acceptance by its 54,000 manual workers of a 7.4 per cent pay offer linked to a wide ranging efficiency programme that will introduce fundamental changes in working practices.

The Halewood assembly and body plants on Merseyside voted to reject the offer yesterday morning and the 10,000 men there will continue their two-day strike, but elsewhere among the company's 24 plants there was a gradual swing towards acceptance of the offer.

Workers at the big Dagenham assembly and engine plants accepted and even if the night shifts, which are voting early today, go for rejection, yesterday's day shift votes were sufficiently high to deliver an overall vote for acceptance.

The vote among day shift workers at Dagenham's body plant was much closer and the plant's role will be decided at another ballot starting tonight early today. Overall, 16 plants voted for acceptance with 6 against. The voting was more than 26,000 to 15,000 in support of union negotiators' recommendation of the offer.

As the unions will count the final vote at a meeting tomorrow on a plant basis rather than a headcount, the overnight votes and decisions by two more plants today are un-

## Signalman 'was able but lacked experience'

Continued from page 1

The guard of the passenger train, Mr Joseph Charles, based at Marylebone, said that after the accident he saw Mr Axel at Gerrards Cross.

"He had his head in his hands and he was crying hysterically," Mr Charles said. "He said it was his fault for what had happened."

Mr Charles and Mr Axel told him he realized he had erred by allowing the passenger train to proceed and had then tried to shout a warning. "He told me: 'When I realized what I had done I stopped and bowed, but no one heard me,'" Mr Charles said.

"Normally a signalman shouts out to the guard why he has stopped the train. I kept my head out of my window hoping he would say something to me, but he said nothing."

"The window of the signal box was closed and I did not see the signalman," Mr Charles also said he was quite certain that the signal at Gerrards Cross was off-permitting the train to proceed.

He said the inquiry that immediately followed the crash he went for help and also laid detonators along the line.

A BR inspector Mr Terence Mimm said he was "very happy" with Mr Axel's work.

"I found him to be very able indeed," he said. It was normal for new, qualified signalmen to be placed in one-man boxes, but they had every right to say they did not yet feel ready to take over one.

Summing up, Major Rose said, he would ask BR to supply a copy of the syllabus for the eight-week basic training for signalmen. He said: "There must also be a question of how long it takes to put a newly-qualified signaller in charge at Gerrards Cross."

Mr Axel was keen and conscientious, with above average ability, but lacked experience. He had either failed to look properly at his train circuit indicator, or drawn the wrong conclusion from what he saw.

"He made a simple mistake and has been completely open and totally frank about it," said Major Rose.

He continued: "The signalman set the scene for the collision, but even so it was still not inevitable. Providing the driver understood he was entering that section under caution—and all the evidence suggests that he did—the rules require him to drive in such a way, and at such a speed, that enabled him to stop at any given time. We will never know what was in Mr Shaw's mind."

The inquiry continues today.

## Talks on distributing fund

Continued from page 1

Mr Anthony Beaumont-Dark, MP for Birmingham, Selly Oak, said: "Riches can destroy people and communities rather than sustain them," and he urged the trustees to think again before dividing it equally between the eight families.

He considered that payment of £250,000 a family was way beyond what fund donors had expected, and would mean an income for each family of about £30,000 a year, and was way beyond most Mousehole incomes.

Mr Beaumont-Dark said that as the sorrow of the tragedy fades, natural human jealousy would prevail. While some families would be buying cars and taking holidays, others in the community would be struggling.

He suggested that each family be given £50,000, producing an income of £7,500 a year, with a trust fund for the children, and £200,000 to provide a facility for the whole community. The rest should be

used for other ongoing, largely unremembered and unrewarded life-work victims who died lonely deaths.

But Mr John Moore, chief executive of Penwith District Council, said the trustees saw their task as fulfilling the wishes of the donors and ensuring that the money went to the dependants of the eight men.

The trustees meet tomorrow to discuss how to distribute the money to the dependants, after the meeting with the Charity Commission and the Attorney General in London at which it was decided to regard the money as a private fund.

□ The reserve Penlee lifeboat, with three Mousehole men on board, was launched last night after a vessel had reported in trouble off Portloe. Col. Wall (the Press Association reports). The 70-ft Charles H. Barrett, was crewed by five RNLI regulars, backed up by Mousehole volunteers, Frank Wallis, his brother Phil, and Rorion Painter.

Letters, page 7

**A Mansion of Many Chambers** — "Beauty" and other works, Cartwright Hall, Bradford, 10.5.5. **Tribal Encounters**, ethnic objects collected by David Attewell, Leicestershire Museum, New Walk, Leicester, 10 to 5.30. **Turner and the Sea**, marine watercolours and recent prints by six British painters, Tate Gallery, 10 to 6.

**Model Engineer Exhibition**, Wembley Conference Centre, Wembley, 10 to 7; official opening by Sir Harold Wilson, 10.

The inquiry continues today.

Alice's display of characters from Lewis Carroll's *Alice in Wonderland* and *Through the Looking Glass*, Glasgow Art Gallery, Kelvin Grove, Glasgow, 10 to 5.

**Spirit of Japan**, photographs by Kenjiro Matsuda, Photographic Information Centre, 36 Newman Street, W1, 9 to 5.

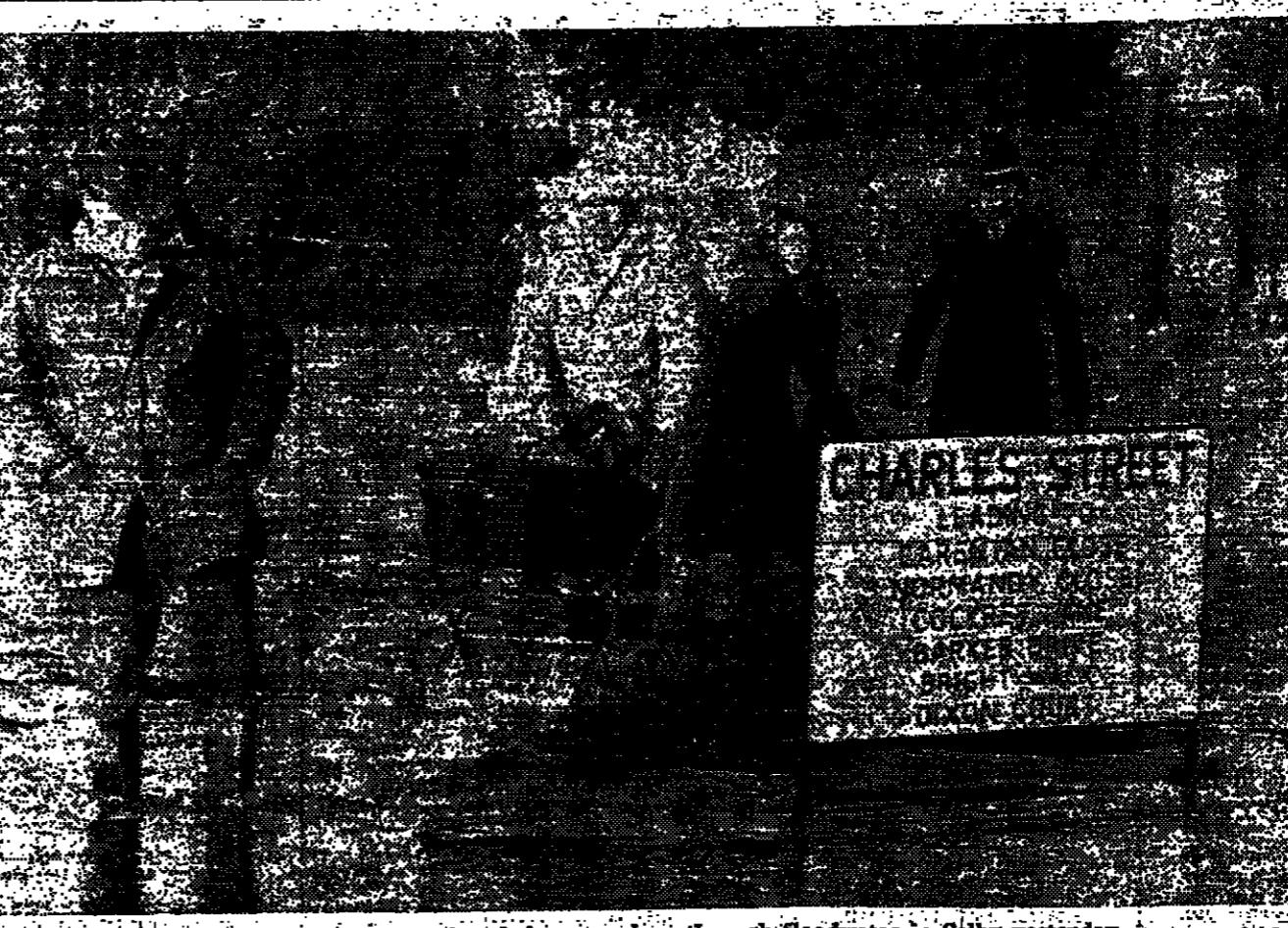
Late paintings by Sickert and architecture of Sir Edwin Lutyens, Baynard Gallery, South Bank, 7.30 to 5.

**The Maker's Eye**, exhibition of modern craft, Craft Council Gallery, Lower Regent Street, SW1, to 7.

**Two-coach train** stood by at Selby station to take evacuees out if necessary.

A late estimate by Mr David Jenkins, chief executive of Selby district council, was that between 750 and 1,000 houses could be flooded.

After flying over the area in an army helicopter, Mr Bernard Marsden, of the Yorkshire Water Authority said there were signs of a very slight improvement, but that he still expected serious flooding to



Evacuated families moving their possessions through floodwater in Selby yesterday.

## Town of 11,000 on full flood alert

From John Charles Selby

The 11,000 residents of the market and manufacturing town of Selby, North Yorkshire, were on full alert last night with floodwaters from the Ouse rising by three feet and almost certain to cause extensive damage to hundreds of homes.

Although a broadcast by the BBC on two bulletins that the whole town might have to be evacuated was strongly discounted, and said by local emergency officials to have caused unnecessary panic,

most people working in the town but not living there obeyed precautionary advice and left before nightfall.

Three combined police and army control centres were set up at strategic points in the town last night. Troops with boats were stationed at each one and they had two mobile teams in reserve.

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After flying over the area in an army helicopter, Mr Bernard Marsden, of the Yorkshire Water Authority said there were signs of a very slight improvement, but that he still expected serious flooding to

begin at midnight with a critical period this morning.

The advice for non-residents to leave was issued from the flood control centre because of the risk of surrounding roads becoming impassable to vehicles as the tide rose last evening. The town was almost totally silent by 4 pm with all shops shut and only a few police and military vehicles moving around.

Most of the schools in the town closed at midday yesterday until Monday. Two hundred troops from the first battalion The Green Howards with Royal Engineers specialists were drafted into the town to add to work already being done by airmen from the RAF station at Church Fenton assisting with the sandbagging of houses, ferrying people out of homes in assault boats, and taking in food and portable heating appliances.

Brigadier Brendan McGuire

now deputy commander of the Army's north east district, was in the town and said that nearly 1,000 troops were now deployed in the flood areas of the Vale of York with many more to reinforce if needed.

Yorkshire water authority engineers were flown over the devastated areas yesterday on several occasions in an Army Air Corps Gazelle helicopter.

Mr Marsden told an emergency meeting called at Selby district council offices yesterday afternoon that the water levels would probably rise by another three feet early today and that the flooding would be extensive.

He said it was also unlikely that the floodwaters would subside quickly, certainly in less than 24 hours or 36 hours even if there was no further deterioration in the weather.

Meanwhile upstream of the Ouse in the village of Cawood policeman and army experts manning assault boats continued to try to persuade many elderly people to leave their homes which had been flooded to ground floor level and who were without heat or light.

Snow showers in York added to the distress. The flood control centre said that overnight temperatures were expected to fall to -5C with day time temperatures today about freezing point. With the outdoor cold, people in whose homes the flood waters is beginning to subside will face a long wait for them to dry.

In Scotland conditions remained very severe, with more temperatures at -10C in many central parts, despite bright sunshiny and even lower temperatures in some places.

Icy temperatures made roads treacherous in several parts of England and Wales. Some roads in Gloucestershire were closed for a time by ice.

A man, aged 73, was rescued from his snowbound cottage in the north-east of Scotland yesterday after being trapped for a week. Neighbours who became worried about Mr Andrew Booth, who lives in an isolated cottage near Alford, Aberdeen-shire, got in touch with the local doctor Dr Gordon Watt, who used cross-country skis to reach the cottage. He called in Grampian police and rescue teams, who brought in a track-laying trailer to rescue Mr Booth.

Selby in North Yorkshire was inundated yesterday morning. Despite heavy snow, the River Ouse, which rises at 10 ft 6 in, had risen to 16 ft 7 in after two days of intensive flooding.

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A man told Sir Geoffrey: "I feel confident about the quality of the conclusion which would emerge, and the presentational advantages of proceeding with a tried and respected operator."

Later Sir Keith hinted at closing the council when he said he wanted Lord Rothschild's inquiry to provide arguments with which to beat back opposition.

Sir Geoffrey replied: "You know from my correspondence with Mark Carlisle [former Secretary of State for Education] the doubts my Treasury colleagues and I have about the value of some of those activities [of the SRC]. I was indeed interested to hear of your intention to give greater priority to the natural sciences within the Research Councils field. This has my strong support."

In a statement made yesterday Sir Keith said that he proposed to publish Lord Rothschild's report and that it would be "fairly" and "objectively" judged by him and his department.

But the existence of what is sure to be a judged will provoke opposition among academics and others who have received grants from the council, who include Sir Geoffrey's wife, Lady Howe, in her capacity as chairman of the Equal Opportunities Commission.

**Map**

20 miles

20 miles